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THIRD EDITION.

"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE,
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN ROME.

Enthusiastic Reception.

ROME, October 12, 8.0 a.m.—The newspapers in all parts of the country to-day publish leading articles welcoming the Emperor William, and pointing out that the reception accorded the Imperial visitor yesterday bore witness to the value attached by Italy to the German peace alliance. Alluding to the Emperor's visit to the Vatican, the *Opinione* says:—"The Emperor will go to-day to visit the Pope. Far from regretting this we consider it a proof of the sincerity with which Italy has adhered to the promises given to the world by King Victor Emmanuel. The Emperor William, who is King Humbert's guest, will go to pay his respects to the Pontiff, being received with sovereign pomp by his holiness, in the latter's quality of religious head, in virtue of the Italian Law of Guarantees." The journal *Esercito* greets the Emperor in the name of the army, declaring that the Italian alliance with Germany commenced in 1866 as the logical outcome of a situation stronger than all traditions or personal sympathies, and has been so strengthened in the succeeding twenty years as now to form an essential basis of the European balance of power. The journal adds, "The Italian army, a portion of which will be inspected by the Emperor, shouts to-day 'Long live the Emperor! Long live the German army!' This shout will be heard beyond the Alps, finding there a sympathetic echo among the military fraternity." The Emperor William rode out early this morning with General Driquet, who has been placed by the King at his Majesty's disposal, to visit the camp at Centocelle, where the review will be held to-morrow. On returning to the Quirinal the Emperor received a visit from King Humbert. In political circles here the Emperor's attention in visiting yesterday all the princes of the house of Savoy is regarded as still further accentuating the political significance of his Majesty's visit to Rome.

The Emperor William on Friday paid a visit to the Pope at the Vatican. His Majesty left the Quirinal about ten o'clock, and proceeded to the palace of the German Ambassador, with whom he remained for an hour and a half. He next visited the Prussian Envoy to the Vatican, and took lunch with several distinguished guests. Proceeding thence, his Majesty reached the Vatican at half past one, and was received by the Cardinal Secretary of State. The interview between the Pope and the Emperor took place in the private apartment of the former, and lasted more than half an hour.

Telegrams from the German Emperor have been received in Berlin, expressing the highest gratification with his reception in Rome. His Majesty is stated to be in perfect health, and showing no signs of fatigue.

Pesther Lloyd confirms the news that the Anarchist party had concerted a plan to kill the Emperor William during his stay in Southern Germany or Vienna.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

SIMLA, October 12.—A detachment of the fourth column of General M'Queen's expedition crossed the Indus two miles above Kotkai on the 10th inst. and reconnoitred the country on the west bank. The detachment recrossed the river the same evening. A skirmish occurred, in which two sepoys were wounded and several of the enemy were killed. The column has been ordered to cross the river again to destroy the Hassanzai villages. There is no news from the other columns.

October 12, 6.50 p.m.—The fourth column of General M'Queen's expedition has advanced two miles in a northerly direction. It occupied Kunhar yesterday.

THE COTTON RING.

On Saturday the spinners of American cotton in various parts of North and North-East Lancashire received from the executive of the United Cotton Spinners' Association, which met at Manchester on Friday, a circular asking whether they are willing to keep on short-time till the end of the month. Almost all the spinners are strongly of the opinion that to give up now would be disastrous, and that at all costs the ring must be broken. Consequently there is little doubt that the mills will be kept on half time for at least another fortnight. The number of looms on half-time is already very large, and is to be increased in the Burnley district during the coming week.

EXTRAORDINARY FATALITY TO A BUTCHER.

Some excitement was created in Spitalfields on Friday morning by a report which rapidly spread that a man had been found with his body greatly mutilated. The excitement increased when it was suggested that the man was a victim of the unknown Whitechapel murderer. Upon inquiry, however, it was found that the unfortunate man who was by trade a butcher, was cutting a quarter of beef into joints, when his knife slipped, inflicting a very serious wound in the abdomen. He was conveyed in great pain to the London Hospital, where he died shortly afterwards.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

The Rev. R. R. Bristow, vicar of St. Stephen's, Lewisham, and a member for the Greenwich division of the London School Board, has finally determined not to seek re-election on that board in November next, notwithstanding that numerously signed requisitions to reconsider his decision have been forwarded to him from the rural deaneries of Lewisham, Greenwich, and Woolwich.

Speaking at Ventnor, the Attorney-general defied any one to define what was the Separatist policy at the present time, and said that if they had a definite policy, it was not fair to withhold it from their supporters until the near approach of an election.

The Western Division of the National Union of Conservative Associations will hold their annual meeting at Plymouth on the 17th inst., and in the evening there will be a mass meeting in the Plymouth Guildhall, at which the president, the Duke of Beaufort, will preside, and the principal speakers will be Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Sir Edward Clarke. The local committee are also arranging for a grand marine carnival to take place in Plymouth Sound after the meeting.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE'S BOOK.

Accusation of Theft.

Sir Morell Mackenzie has requested the Press Association to state that on Saturday morning he forwarded a telegram to the *New York Sun*, which had arranged to print his book on the Emperor Frederick's illness in the issue of Sunday, and that the abstracts distributed to the press generally on Saturday have been stolen. "The published extracts," says Sir Morell Mackenzie, "owing to the omission of some of the important intervening passages, give the most inaccurate idea of the contents of the book. The way in which paragraphs which have no natural connection whatever are strung together produces the most misleading impression, and it is the greatest injustice to me. The errors in the text afford the most conclusive evidence that the thief copied many pages of my book, and did not supply the actual printed sheets. To the lay public, however, a large part of the book will be quite unintelligible without the numerous illustrations which the robber had not an opportunity to filch."

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Austria passed through Pesth on Friday, on their return to Vienna. Their search for bears was quite unsuccessful, the great heat prevailing in Transylvania having driven the animals to the tops of the mountains.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

On Saturday the Duke of Cambridge inspected the troops at Shorncliffe Camp. Subsequently his Royal highness visited the School of Musketry at Hythe, and witnessed firing practice at the range, special attention being paid to the Maxim gun.

MR. RITCHIE AND THE FREEDOM OF DUNDEE.

The Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., received the freedom of Dundee on Saturday in recognition of the public services he has rendered, especially in connection with the Local Government Bill.

THE DEWSBURY VACANCY.

The seat about to become vacant through the resignation of Sir John Simon, M.P. for Dewsbury, will probably be contested by a Liberal Unionist.

COUNT HATZFELDT.

Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, who has been on leave of absence in Germany, arrived at Charing Cross on Saturday to resume his diplomatic duties.

ACCIDENT TO LORD NEWTON-BUTLER.

Lord Newton-Butler, while out shooting on the preserves of his father, the Earl of Lanesborough, at Quirey Castle, near Belturbet, county Cavan, met with a serious gun accident, by which his lordship will loose two fingers of his right hand. He went out shooting in company with one of his father's gamekeepers, and when passing over a fence the gun exploded, shattering two fingers of his right hand. Dr. Soraghan, of Belturbet, had the wounds dressed, and his lordship was driven home to his father's residence.

DEATH OF A ROYAL SERVANT.

Mrs. Henderson, the Queen's housekeeper, died at Windsor Castle on Saturday morning, after a short illness.

GREAT FIRE IN THE CITY ROAD.

At a quarter to six o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire was discovered in the rear of No. 40, City-road, on the fancy box making premises of Messrs. G. E. Johns, Sons, and Watts. The conflagration made startling progress and in five minutes from the raising of the alarm, flames and smoke were bursting from every window of the workshops. When the earlier engine arrived, the fire had already involved the upper floors, and, bursting through the roof, was blazing with a strength which threatened to defy the work of the firemen, and at the same time placed the surrounding property in jeopardy. The premises which had become first attacked were, it was seen from the first, hopelessly involved, and the authorities turned every possible effort to saving the adjoining properties. The building most materially in danger was that of Messrs. H. W. Elder and Co., bristle merchants. The morning had far advanced before the fire was extinguished.

FATAL SWING-BOAT ACCIDENT.

A man named Patrick Duffy, aged 54, who was struck on the head by a swing-boat at Cheadle "Wakes," Cheshire, a few days ago, died at Stockport Infirmary on Saturday. The deceased's skull was badly fractured, exposing the brain. This is the third fatality of the kind that has occurred in the district within a very short time.

THE MURDER AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

Superintendent Ebury on Friday arrested two men at Tunbridge Wells, for the murder of Brusley Gyils Laurence, who was mysteriously shot outside the Baltic Saw Mills, Tunbridge Wells, on July 20th last. The police have found the revolver with which the murder was committed, and are confident they have secured the right man.

THE CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING A THEATRICAL FUND.

At the Bow-street Police Court, on Friday, Albert Robson was charged on remand, before Mr. Bridge, with stealing a number of letters belonging to Mr. Chas. Geo. Compton, secretary of the Actors' Benevolent Fund, Adam-street, Adelphi.—It was alleged, as previously reported in the *People*, that the prisoner obtained the letters from the caretaker of the offices of the fund by falsely representing that he was Mr. Compton's nephew, and that he had been sent for them. It was stated that two postal orders which were contained in the letters had been cashed in the Strand. The defence was that it was a case of mistaken identity.—The accused was discharged.

At the Mansion House Police Court, Edgar Falconer, late chief clerk to the Economic Life Assurance Company, and for forty years in their employ, was been committed for trial on the charge of having stolen the sum of £300 from his employers. The case has been already reported in the *People*.

Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., addressed a meeting of Merionethshire Liberals at Blæneau Festiniog. He assured the Welsh people that Irishmen sympathised with their aspirations, and would never claim for themselves privileges they would not be willing to extend to their fellow-subjects in Wales. The Parliament which granted Home Rule to Ireland, he believed, would not stop there.

THE EAST-END MURDERS.

Latest Particulars.

The Police Despondent.

The lapse of time naturally diminishes the prospect of the discovery of the Whitechapel murderer, and from statements made to a reporter by a detective officer on Friday evening, the police are absolutely hopeless of any practical result attending their enquiries. No attempt is made to disguise the fact that arrest following upon arrest, and all equally fruitless, have produced in the official minds a feeling almost of despair. A corps of detectives left Leman-street on Friday morning, and the officer under whose direction they are pursuing their investigations had in his possession quite a bulky packet of papers, all relating to information supplied to the police, and all, as the detective remarked, "amounting to nothing." "The difficulty of our work," he said, "is much greater than the public are aware of. In the first place there are hundreds of men about the streets answering to the vague description of the man who is 'wanted,' and we cannot arrest everybody. The reward offered for the apprehension of the murderer has had one effect—it has inundated us with descriptions of persons into whose movements we are expected to inquire for the sole reason that they have of late been noticed to keep rather irregular hours and to take their meals alone. Some of these cases we have sent men to investigate, and the persons, who it has proved have been unjustly suspected have been very indignant—and naturally so too. The public would be exceedingly surprised if they were made aware of some of the extraordinary suggestions received by the police from outsiders. Why, in one case," the officer laughingly remarked, "it was seriously put to us that we should carefully watch the policeman who happened to be on the particular beat within the radius of which either of the bodies were found. The amount of work done by the detectives throughout this series of crime has been enormous. We do not expect that the batch of inquiries to be undertaken to-day will lead to any more satisfactory result than those of previous days." It is probable that the tragic fate of the woman who had been locked up for drunkenness, and was discharged from Bishopsgate Police Station at one o'clock on the morning of the murder, will result in a new regulation for such cases. Members of the detective force consider that one o'clock in the morning is a very improper hour to turn a half sober woman from a police cell into the street, and that she ought to be kept in custody until six or seven o'clock in the morning, at which time there would be a better chance of her getting home unmolested. There is a prevailing opinion among the detectives engaged in the case, that the writing on the wall to which reference was made at the inquest on the woman Eddowes, should on no account have been erased, but ought to have been carefully guarded until a copy of it had been secured.

Singular Arrest in Belfast.

Shortly before twelve o'clock on Thursday night, a man, who gives his name as John Forster, was arrested in Belfast on suspicion of being the Whitechapel murderer, and refusing to give a satisfactory account of himself. The prisoner, who was found lodging at the house of Samuel Beatty, Memel-street, had in his possession a bag containing a large knife and three razors. One of the latter bears marks of blood. The man is about 30 years of age, 5ft. 8in. or 9in. high, of slight build, and fair complexion, and is shabbily dressed. He had also close upon £20. He stated to the police that he has been in Belfast since last Sunday. Previously he was two days in Glasgow, and before that two days in Edinburgh; but he declines to give further information regarding himself. The prisoner was brought before the Belfast magistrates on Friday—Police-constable Edward Carle, who made the arrest, said the accused would give no further account of himself than that he was the son of a London brewer, that he had an income, and that he had been in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Greenock. Among articles found upon him were a large clasp-knife and chisel, three razors, and a table-knife. Further evidence went to show that the accused who first gave the name of William John Foster, but afterwards said it was John Foster, had informed the police that he was a watchmaker, but did not work at his trade. The prisoner wore a white turned-down collar, marked with supposed blood stains upon it.—He was remanded for a week.

A Suspected Man in Hospital.

A report was current late on Thursday night that the police have good reasons to suspect a man who is at present a patient in an East-end infirmary. He was admitted since the commission of the last murder, and owing to his suspicious behaviour and other circumstances, the attention of the authorities was directed to him. Detectives are making inquiries relative to his actions before being admitted to the infirmary, and he is kept under constant and close surveillance.

SHOCKING DISCOVERY AT SLOANE-SQUARE STATION.

On Friday morning some platelayers in the employ of the District Railway going to their work between Sloane-square and South Kensington Stations, were horrified at discovering the headless body of a well-dressed gentleman lying partly across the rails, about eighty yards from the Sloane-square end of the tunnel. The head of the unfortunate man was completely severed from the body, and was lying between the rails. The platelayers at once informed the inspector of their ghastly discovery, and obtained the assistance of the police, who had the remains conveyed on a stretcher to the mortuary. From the complete severance of the head from the trunk it is surmised that the body must have lain some time where it was found, and that more than one train must have passed over it. The deceased was apparently about 35 years of age. He had on a gold watch and chain, and a ticket from Victoria to Sloane-square was found on his person. This fact, taken in conjunction with the result of certain inquiries which have been made, points to the probability that the deceased gentleman committed suicide. The body has since been identified as that of Mr. Albert Hickman Lay, who resided at 251, Upper Richmond-road, Putney, and was the London manager of Messrs. F. H. W. Topham, lace manufacturers, of London and Nottingham.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett addressing his constituents at Ecclesall, Sheffield, said our fleet was not yet so strong as it ought to be, nor so strong as it would be shortly. Under Mr. Gladstone's Administration the navy had been allowed to fall into a deplorable condition, and the present Board of Admiralty had had exceptional problems to contend with.

THE CANONBURY MURDER.

Important Evidence.

Henry Glennie, 24, who described himself as a hot-water fitter, but who refused his address, was brought up on remand at the Clerkenwell Police Court on Friday, before Mr. Horace Smith, charged with the wilful murder of Mrs. Wright, at Canonbury-terrace, on the afternoon of the 16th of May last. Mr. Mead prosecuted for the Treasury; Mr. K. Medcalf defended the prisoner.—George Wilson, a milkman in the service of Mr. Laycock, of the Liverpool-road, was called, and stated that at three o'clock on the day of the murder he saw a man running away from the direction of Mrs. Wright's house. Two ladies were running after him to try to stop him. The following day the witness went to the police-station and gave a description of the man he had seen. He would not swear positively that the prisoner was the man, but he was much like him. He was then dressed in a dark coat and was carrying a carpet bag like the one produced.

The Question of Identity.

Mrs. Johanna Row, wife of a carman residing at 23, Astley-row, Canonbury, said that on the afternoon of the 16th of May last she was standing at her door when she saw a man running from the direction of Canonbury-road towards River-street, followed by some boys, who were crying "Stop thief!" A lady was also following after him. She saw the man drop the bag now produced between two pantechnicon vans. The man was wearing a dark coat, pepper-and-salt trousers, and a round felt hat. On the 20th of September she was asked to go to the police-station to see if she could pick out the man she saw running away. She picked the prisoner out from about fifteen or sixteen other men. Cross-examined, the witness said she did not give the police any description of the man, but to the best of her belief the prisoner was the man, though she could not positively swear to him.

The Bag Sworn To.

Henry Brand said he formery was in the employment of the Eagle Range Iron Company. The prisoner was in the same employment when the witness went there, but witness believed he left about February last. The prisoner was a labourer to him, and used to use the bag now produced for his tools.—George Arthur Mack said he was in the employment of the Eagle Range Iron Company, and recollected the prisoner being engaged there. The prisoner used the bag now produced for his tools.—Robert Neal, also in the employment of the Eagle Range Company, gave similar evidence.

Alleged Admissions by the Prisoner.

Mary Dominy said she used to go to Mrs. Wright's house to do housework. She ceased to work for her four or five weeks before her death. About a fortnight before her death she called to see her. A girl named Amy White went with her. She told this girl that Mrs. Wright was often alone in the house. The witness was then living at 15, Albert-terrace, Barnsbury. She knew the prisoner, having formed his acquaintance where she lived. She had formerly seen Amy White along with the prisoner. She heard of Mrs. Wright's death on the day when she died. Some weeks later she met the prisoner with Amy White at King's Cross. She accused White of sending him to Mrs. Wright's house. She said to her in the prisoner's presence, "I will have you both locked up for going to Mrs. Wright's house." She afterwards saw the prisoner at the corner of the Caledonian-road, and told him that a police-sergeant had been to her mother's house about the murder. She told the sergeant she knew nothing about it. He replied, "Well, they can't touch you for it. I went to the house with another party. I struck Mrs. Wright, and I was surprised when I felt soon afterwards to find that she was cold." He added that the other man was so struck that they came out of the house and he ran away. He then said, "We went to the house to see whether we could get anything. I struck the old woman so that we could go over the house." He said he was very sorry for what he had done. The witness was very angry when she saw him with Amy White. She was conversant with the facts of the murder as she had read the case in the newspapers. She went to the Treasury with Inspector Mackenzie. A week after the prisoner was taken and locked up she was also taken up to Upper-street Police Station and detained there all night. She did not know then whether they were going to lock her up too. It was after she was detained all night that she made the full statement. The police had been to her father and had threatened to charge her. She had made part of a statement before then, and only made the full-statement after she was afraid she would be charged. The prisoner was remanded.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

With the exception of Mr. Beal, the manager, who is ill, and Turner and Trott, who are staying behind with him, and will join the ship at Plymouth, the Australian cricketers took their departure from London on Friday morning. The friends of the team, who journeyed down to Tilbury, took leave of the cricketers on board the Cuzco. They had not much time to stay, as the boat was leaving very punctually. Three cheers were given for the team as the tender left the side of the vessel. Mr. Beal, was well enough to travel to Plymouth on Friday evening with Turner and Trott.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR ON THE DISTRICT RAILWAY.

As some platelayers were going to work at about one o'clock on Friday morning, on the District Railway, they discovered within the tunnel some hundred yards from Sloane-square Station, in the direction of South Kensington, the well-dressed body of a man lying partly across the rails, the head being severed from the body. The station inspector was informed, and, with the assistance of the police, the body was conveyed on a stretcher to the mortuary. It has not yet been identified. The deceased was a man apparently 35 years of age. He was wearing a gold watch and chain, and had on him a ticket from Victoria to Sloane-square.

Mr. Edgar Davies (the new Welsh tenor) gave a most successful vocal and instrumental concert at Holborn Town Hall on Thursday evening. Among the artists specially deserving mention were Miss Clara Dowle, who was twice encored during the evening, Signor Luigi, whose playing on the violin was deservedly applauded, and Mr. Edmund Roche. Mr. Davies sang with great taste and expression "Margarita," "The Last Watch," and "Alice, Where Art Thou," as an encore. Miss Maud Evans was the accompanist on the piano, Mr. F. Laughlin conductor and organist, and Mr. Burnham Fair acting-manager.

A QUEER CHARACTER.

Blanche Cox, a middle-aged woman, was charged on Friday at the Marylebone Police Court, with being drunk and disorderly.—Police-constable 104 Y said he found the prisoner in Kentish Town-road, at one o'clock that morning, very drunk, and behaving in a very unbecoming manner in the presence of a number of young man. Her conduct was most disgraceful, so he took her into custody.—Mr. De Rutzen (to the prisoner): What have you to say?—The Prisoner: I don't know, your worship, for I was talking to Mr. Barrett (the assistant-gaoler) while the policeman was giving his evidence.—Inspector Collins (to the magistrate): She was threatening to smack the assistant-gaoler's face.—Barrett: She has smacked my face once this morning.—Mr. De Rutzen told the prisoner to behave properly.—The Prisoner: What are you going to do with me, Mr. De Rutzen? You can send me away for a —— "natural" (for life), if you like. You know you are fair down on me.—Mr. De Rutzen: What have you to say to being drunk?—Prisoner: Well, I know I was drunk. I don't even remember being taken to the station.—Mr. De Rutzen: Have you any witnesses to call?—The Prisoner: If I was drunk, and don't recollect anything, how can I have witnesses to call?—Mr. De Rutzen: When was she here last?—Barrett (assistant-goaler): The 20th of last month, your worship.—The Prisoner: Yes, and I got twenty-one days for breaking a window.—Mr. De Rutzen: How many times has she been here?—Barrett: Nineteen times.—Prisoner: And I'll make it up to twenty to-day. I'll be like "Leather-apron," I'll give in then. (Laughter.)—Mr. De Rutzen: It is a great pity that a woman ——.—The Prisoner: Oh, I know, it's more to my own disgrace, I know; but I've had trouble.—Mr. De Rutzen: Well, this sort of conduct will make your trouble greater.—The Prisoner: No doubt.—Mr. De Rutzen told the prisoner that her conduct was such that she deserved to be sent to prison for a long term. There might be some truth in her statement that she had had trouble, but she made it ten thousand times worse by behaving as she did. He sentenced her to seven days' imprisonment.—As the prisoner was leaving the dock she gave the assistant gaoler a sarcastic smile, and said, "God bless you," and then went down the court passage jumping and dancing.

TRAMWAYS IN PECKHAM.

At the usual weekly meeting of the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works on Friday, in the Board Room, Spring Gardens, under the presidency of Lord Magheramorne, four deputations waited upon the board in support of the scheme which proposes to continue a line of tramway from East Dulwich through Choumert-road, High-street, Peckham, by way of Rye-lane. The deputations represented respectively the inhabitants of East Dulwich, the inhabitants of Peckham, and the neighbourhood, working men in connection with the South Metropolitan Ratepayers League, and the vestry of Camberwell. The great advantages of such a line as that proposed were urged by several speakers, and it was also pointed out that, owing to the want of communication, East Dulwich suffered so much that at this moment there were no less than 1,000 houses uninhabited.—The subject was, with the memorials, referred to the Works Committee.

THE JUDGE AND THE DRESSMAKER.

At the Clerkenwell County Court on Friday, a case came before Judge Eddis, in which Margaret Crumley, a dressmaker, of Benwell-road, Holloway, sued Mrs. Neville, of Liverpool-road, to recover 14s. 4d. for work done and materials supplied.—The plaintiff stated that she made a dress for the defendant, the bodice of which was said to be too small. She altered it, but had not been paid for her work or for the materials.—The defendant said that the dress did not fit her, as it was too tight, and the sleeves were much too short.—Plaintiff: I am quite willing to try the bodice on now, your honour.—The Judge: Well, I should be an impartial tribunal, no doubt, but whether I should be a competent one is another question. I don't pretend to be able to judge whether ladies' dresses fit or not—that's not within my jurisdiction. (Laughter.) You would have to get a witness who is a dressmaker to decide that point. —Defendant said that the bodice was so tight that the buttons flew off. (Laughter)—Plaintiff: It would not have been too tight for some ladies.—The Judge: Perhaps not. Some ladies prefer to wear dresses so tight as to interfere with the healthy action of the heart and prevent the lungs having free play. They do this in order to have a taper waist, which is said to be admired by many people. But there are others who do not care to have their dresses so tight that the buttons fly off. (Laughter.) I would advise you to call on the defendant, and see if you cannot come to some arrangement.—The Plaintiff (indignantly): She only wants to get out of paying the money. I shall certainly not call at her house again.—The Judge: Well, as the dress does not fit, I must grant a nonsuit.

THE "DISTRESSED COUNTRYMAN" DODGE.

At the Westminster Police Court on Friday, Thomas Davis, an elderly man, of decidedly bucolic appearance, described as an agricultural labourer, was charged with begging.—Leader, a plain clothes constable, employed in the repression of mendicity, said that on Thursday night the prisoner was in the Fulham-road singing in doleful strains an apparently interminable refrain called "The Farmer's Boy." He seemed to do very well, and the witness, knowing that he was a persistent beggar, took him in custody.—The Prisoner: I was brought up as a farmer's boy.—Mr. Partridge: How old are you?—The Prisoner: I dunno. I reckon about 60.—Mr. Partridge: You don't suggest that you are in your second childhood, do you? You call yourself a farmer's boy at 60 years of age. (Laughter).—Where were you born? —The prisoner: I dunno.—Mr. Partridge: Where did you come from—your parish?—The Prisoner: That I dunno. I never had a parish. (Laughter). —Mr. Partridge: Have you any relations or friends?—The Prisoner: Not that I knows of.—Mr. Partridge: Where have you been sleeping lately?—The prisoner: Sometimes in lodging houses when I could not get a job with the hay carts.—The Magistrate: You look able-bodied; do you say that there is anything the matter with you?—The Prisoner: Yes, mister, I am subject to fits.—Constable Leader: I have known him about the streets for a long while, your worship, and he is always getting a living as a hard-up countryman. (A laugh). He was here a little while ago and discharged by Mr. D'Eyncourt with a caution after being remanded for a week.—Mr. Partridge: I will remand him again for a week to hear what the Mendicity officers know about him.

It was unanimously resolved, at a largely attended conference held at the Crystal Palace on Thursday, to form an association of British fruit growers, and the meeting further decided to invite the Duke of Bedford to become president.

THE CHELSEA MYSTERY.

Well! I certainly never heard of anything of the kind, and the circumstances are undoubtedly most extraordinary." "Most extraordinary! Yes, sir, I should think they were, and they are more than that; they are mysterious." Here the speaker, to add weight to his declamation, gravely shook his finger and a perceptible shudder ran through his frame, imparting an uncomfortable and icy feeling, more or less contagious, to myself. "I tell you it's a doing of the evil one." Here he lowered his voice, and with an ominous shake of the head, which seemed to extend little by little down to his toes, as though he were trying to get rid of a stream of cold water trickling down his back, he said, "It's a deed of darkness, it's a legend of modern times, where the devil has bought the souls of the people, and, what's more, has fetched them away. Why the very place reeked of brimstone, and I am certain I saw the marks of hoofs, both on the floor and on the stairs, and I should have thought no more of seeing that long, thin, red man, which Mr. Irving acts so wonderful, a-coming up in a cloud through the floor, and I shouldn't have been half so surprised as when the missus and I had a seat in the pit at the Lyceum. The whole thing is out-and-out and far away beyond anything that ever came under my notice, and I've been knocking about up and down all over the country sixty-four years come next spring. People may not believe it and a good many as I've told shook their heads and laughed outright, but it's none the less true for all that, and what I say to you, sir, I will swear on my affidavit in any court of law, that's more! There's the furniture! There's the house! But, where's the people?" And, here, to bring the argument to a satisfactory and triumphant climax, and settle the thing at once and for ever, he brought his foot down on the floor with a force that would have done credit to a stronger man, and his clenched hand on the table in such a mighty fashion as to set everything in the room jingling and dancing.

So much for the solo; but this article would be incomplete indeed without the accompaniment, which I will now give you. I had received a letter a morning or two previous to my interview with the good man to whom I am indebted for the authenticity of the details of the "Chelsea Mystery," asking me, if I happened to be in that neighbourhood, to call on the writer, an old acquaintance, since he had heard a rumour of something which might prove more or less interesting and suitable for literary purposes. I took an early opportunity to see him. He then told me that a friend of his, the owner of a considerable amount of property in that district, had let a house to some tenants, who, after three or four months' occupation, had disappeared in a most unsatisfactory and mysterious manner. The gentleman who had made application for the tenancy of the house in question, had in lieu of the ordinary references, paid three months rent in advance; consequently there was no further payment due until the expiration of half a year. From inquiries which the landlord made from the neighbouring tenants, and which were afterwards verified by succeeding circumstances, he learnt that a large quantity of modern and costly furniture, the contents of two pantechnicon vans, had in due course been delivered, and the house taken possession of by a dark and handsome gentleman of military appearance, whose only attendant was a somewhat decrepit female, whose prominent characteristics seem to have been a very hooked nose and a very humped back. So strong was her general likeness to a well-known character in a popular nursery rhyme that she went by the name of "Old Mother Hubbard" amongst the children and domestics of the immediate vicinity, and on more than one occasion, when going to make the necessary purchases for the establishment, with her basket on her arm, stick in hand, and covered with her long grey cloak, had excited terror in some and interest in others of the juvenile population. The blinds were generally kept down and the visitors were few and far between, until one day the whole street was filled with wonder and public curiosity whetted by the advent of three broughams drawn by grey horses and driven by smart men in livery, decorated with white favours, the evident sign of a marriage festival. These were duly filled with guests, who drove away and returned after a lapse of an hour or so, the recognised time that would be taken under ordinary circumstances for the consummation of the marriage ceremony. The bride was a dream of beauty, clouded in white, and the bridesmaids were equally superb and magnificent. All was merriment. Music, singing, and festivities were the order of the day. This was on a Tuesday. On Wednesday the house had resumed its normal appearance. The blinds were drawn. Since that time not a single trace of the dark military man, the ancient female, the ethereal bride, or the numerous guests has been discovered. In due course the landlord had to make application for the second quarter's rent, but without avail. Ring, knock, knock, ring, day after day, the house remained as silent as the grave. Not a soul could be seen or heard. After much trouble and tedious application possession was allowed by "the powers that be" to the owner, and he broke open the door. Imagine his surprise to find everything as it had been left on the day of the wedding. The remnants of the breakfast still on the table, the bridecake cut and partially gone, the decanters and bottles of champagne more or less full, the furniture all in its place, and the beds made. In spite of all investigation no papers nor anything of a similar character could be found to offer a clue to these mysterious people or their magical departure. Since that time every search and inquiry by advertisement and otherwise have failed to produce any satisfactory result. Lawyers nonplussed, detectives paralysed! You think it is curious, or, perhaps, you think you might succeed when others have failed. You say it is untrue? Well, you have the story as I had it. Not seen anything of it in the papers? What would be the good of my telling you old news?

GILBERT D. SUTHERLAND.

FIGHT WITH BURGLARS IN A CHURCH.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, Samuel Williams, age 22, costermonger, of 24, Drummond-crescent, St. Pancras, was charged with being concerned with George Jones (charged on the 27th ult.) and other men not in custody in breaking into St. Aloysius Church, Clarendon-square, St. Pancras, and stealing therein two silver cruets, value £2, the property of the Rev. Father Ryan. —Evidence was given at the hearing of the charge against Jones to the effect that Father Ryan, being aroused by a servant on the morning of the 27th ult., found that four men had broken into the church, and were endeavouring to break open the door of the safe containing the church plate. The men rushed at him, and a desperate fight took place in the church, the rev. gentleman, who is powerfully built, flooring Jones and another of the men. Three of the men, finding that Mr. Ryan could not be overpowered, ran away, but Jones was held by the waistcoat, and detained until the police arrived.—Father Ryan, in evidence, now stated that he had picked out the prisoner Williams from amongst seventeen men, and believed—though not quite positively—that he was one of the men with whom he had struggled. Gloves being removed from the prisoner's hands, Father Ryan, examining the hands, said that they had scratches upon them such as he would have expected to find caused by climbing over the church palisadings in escaping.—A choir boy, named Cochrane, said that on the evening preceding the burglary prisoner had questioned him as to the hours of the services and of the opening and closing of the church.—The prisoner was committed for trial.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial in Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the cases of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or 15 stamps, 19, Dyer's-bldgs., Holborn, E.C.—[ADVT.]

THE STREET BARD AND HIS WARES.

From time immemorial there have been those who, possessing in a certain degree the gifts of poetry and music, have placed themselves at corners of streets or in the market places of cities, and have sung to mixed audiences their *own* compositions. I emphasise *own*, because I do not include under the heading of street bards those who sing other people's well-known ballads. A bard must be a poet or he is nothing.

I would like to say at once that I have a great respect for street bards. Was not Homer, the immortal Greek poet, one of these? What a treat it must have been to those who stood round as the blind master struck the opening chords on his harp, and then poured forth the stirring strains of the "Iliad." I presume he only sang part of it at a time, for even his most ardent admirers would not have cared to hear it all at once. Alfred the Great wrote and sang ballads, though not exactly at street corners, and many another great man did the same. One thing, however, strikes me very forcibly, and that is the woful way in which bards have degenerated. Instead of the harp, we have a flutina or a concertina, and the ballads sung are nowadays not—well, not poetry. No doubt the introduction of cheap printing has something to do with this, for do not the street bards of to-day have their effusions printed and sell them for "only a ha'penny" a copy? Fancy Homer on coming to the last note in his selection of the "Iliad" shouting out in the same breath, "The price o' the song is only a ha'penny." How it would sound in Greek, I do not know, but it has a most barbarous effect in English.

The subjects of ballads are different now to what they were. Martial songs were probably the most frequently met with in ancient days. Four hundred years ago the only books that could be obtained by the masses were those full of ballads, only they cost a great deal more than a halfpenny, and were, in fact, the only literature they could get or could appreciate. Love was their favourite subject, and it was curious to observe how popular the notion was of a man being loved by a woman of higher degree than himself. Thus, the earl was favoured by the queen, the squire of low degree by the earl's daughter, the daughter of the squire of more modern type bestowed her affections on the handsome young farmer, and the farmer's daughter in her turn, bestowed hers on the jolly young ploughman. When war chanced to be going on, there was an easy way of disposing of the last-named individual; namely, causing him to be kidnapped and sent to sea, in which case the young lady expressed her determination in the following manner:—

"O William, sweet William, with you I will go,
Since my cruel father has served you so,
I'll put on a pair of trousers, likewise a jacket blue,
And William, dear William, I'll go along with you."

One of the drawbacks of old-time ballads was their great length. The title of one was often nearly as long as some of our modern songs; as, for instance, "The Lamentable Ballad of the Tragical End of a Gallant Lord and a Virtuous Lady, with the Untimely End of Their Two Children, Wickedly Performed by a Heathenish Blackamoor, their Servant, the like Never Heard of." This is indeed a lamentable ballad, and would take a whole evening to sing. I am afraid any one singing an effusion like this at the present time would be liable to be committed as a nuisance.

Of course, the poets did not fail to exercise their wit at the expense of the unfortunate wives. What a taking title this must have been to the village satirist, "Half-a-dozen of Good Wives—all for a Penny." The tune, "The Cleane Contrary Way." In this song the husband details his experiences with his half-a-dozen wives, none of whom came up to his expectations, and most of whom persecuted him persistently. One, however, had no faults, but still he says:—

"Yet if I chanced to kiss,
Or on a young wench lookt,
You would not think, poor harmless soul,
How piteously she took't."

There are numerous other specimens, quaint and curious, that I could give had I the space at my command, but I must pass on to the effusions of the modern street bard, and for the present leave this old-time style of literary composition, which, according to an oft-quoted statesman, once exercised the most prodigious influence over the nation.

The street bard of to-day is a very different personage to the bard of old. He is frequently very rough and ragged in appearance, possessing a very unmusical voice, and a very untutored style. His ballads are concocted upon somewhat the same principle as those of by-gone days, only the rhymes are more peculiar than correct, and the rhythm is not all that could be desired. I remember seeing a street singer one evening in a populous thoroughfare standing by the side of the road in the centre of an admiring crowd. It was shortly after the conviction of Lefroy for the murder of Mr. Gold, and my bard was shouting lustily—

"The trial now is over,
The sentence has been passed,
And on the dreadful scaffold
Lefroy must breathe his last.

"Marwood soon will have him,
And soon the bell will toll—
Oh! may the Lord have mercy
Upon his sinful soul."

Few of the ancient singers ever piled up the agony so concisely and straightforwardly as this. There is no misunderstanding the drift of the verses I have quoted, their simplicity is their strength. I thought I should like to speak with the author of them, and when, presently, a policeman cut short his ballad just as he had reached the thirty-third verse and ordered him off, I followed with the intention of getting a few copies of the murder of Mr. Gold for distribution among my friends. He was slipping his wares into his pocket when I came up with him. I purchased a dozen copies, for which he thanked me. "Did you write this yourself," I asked. "I should think I did, sir," he replied, proudly; "and I should like to know the man as could do it better. If you will look at the bottom of the song you will find that I am the champion at the game, and without rival." I looked as desired, and found his signature followed by the proud title of Champion Song Writer of the World. "I am proud to meet you," I said; "and glad to think that you are able to uphold your title. Still, you know, there are lots of song writers in the world." "Bah!" he ejaculated; "don't call 'em song writers. They might write something about a chap breaking his heart becos some gal won't have him, or about some poor maiden sighing and sobbing becos her chap won't come back to her, but you don't call *them* songs, do yer? Why, there's only about sixteen lines in 'em. Look at this 'ere Lefroy song," he continued, waxing warm; "that song took me just a week to write, and there's forty-six verses in it. It ain't everybody as could write a ballad like that." I quite agreed with him. "Song writing ain't to be picked up, you know. It's born in a man, the same as music is. There's a knack in it. Why every verse in that 'ere song contains something of human nature, something interesting, something that touches the chords of the heart, so to speak, and something that can easily be learnt. I sell hundreds of copies every night; that ought to speak for itself." He had come to a halt at another corner, so I was obliged to discontinue the conversation, for the next moment he was trolling forth his touching ballad again.

Street bards of to-day go in for topical effusions. Anything sensational in the newspapers is a boon to them, and, seizing their opportunity, they concoct a song about it and sell the printed copies. I have a respect for street-bards; they amuse if they do not instruct. They belong to a calling as old as history, and they only do their best to earn an honest livelihood.

J. NICHOLLS.

The Lord Chancellor has fixed the 24th inst. as the day on which he will receive the new Lord Mayor of London at the House of Lords, in order to convey to Mr. Alderman Whitehead the Queen's sanction to his appointment.

A SOMERS TOWN TRAGEDY.

Sad End of a Girl.

Dr. Westcott held an adjourned inquest on Tuesday evening, at the St. Pancras Coroner's Court, on Emma Wakefield, aged 21, a spinster, daughter of a cabdriver, of 17, Haverstock-road, who died on the 29th of September, at 60, Aldenham-street, Somers Town.—Deceased, who was described as a good-looking, well-conducted girl, worked at Mr. Homan's shell-box manufactory, 93, Charrington-street, Somers Town, where she earned 9s. a week, and was engaged to be married to Thomas Price, a young man employed at Messrs. McCorquodale's printing works, Cardington-street. With the latter's married sister, Mrs. Burrows, the deceased lodged for six weeks prior to her death during the absence of her mother in the country. On Sunday evening, the 23rd ult., after being out with her sweetheart an hour and a half, she returned to the house of Mrs. Burrows, 60, Aldenham-street, and retired to her bed-room ill. The next night she consulted Dr. Kennedy, who treated her for a severe cough and cold, but she gradually got worse, and expired on the following Saturday. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that the deceased had been enceinte, and Dr. Kennedy and Dr. D. R. Jones were agreed that blood-poisoning following abortion caused death, and that an instrument, which inflicted wounds, had been used.—Thomas Price stated he had "kept company" with deceased five years, and they were to be married next Whitsuntide. He earned £1 per week, and helped to maintain his mother. He emphatically denied that he was responsible for the deceased's condition, and added that he was wholly unaware of it until after the post mortem examination. He had no reason to suspect that she was on terms of intimacy with any other man.—Mrs. Burrows, whose husband, an ailing man, had died, as she said, from "shock" since the opening of the inquest, was in attendance upon the girl during her illness, as were Mrs. Price, witness's mother, and a Mrs. Pite, witness's cousin. All denied any knowledge of the real cause of the girl's illness or of her previous condition.—Mr. Homan said the deceased borrowed 10s. of him six weeks ago, but neither her mother, who returned home before her daughter's death, nor any of her friends were aware of this, or how she spent the money.

Her Dying Speech.

—Mrs. Wakefield was asked by the coroner whether her daughter made anything in the nature of a dying confession. She replied, "Yes; she said an angel was waiting to receive her; that she was leaving the world a prudent, upright girl; that she was quitting this life without a fault upon her tongue; and that she was cut down in the midst of her bloom."—The Coroner: Did she allude to any persons?—Witness: Yes; she said, "Look at that woman in the corner. You liar! you liar! you deceived me. Go out of this room." Mrs. Price was in the corner. Then her daughter exclaimed, "Is there a man in the room? If so, let him get up and speak for himself and answer like a man." All this was shortly before she died.—Mrs. Price stated that just before the deceased expired she mentioned the name of some person, but the witness did not remember it. —A Juror: Was it Price?—Witness: No, it was Johnson.—Mr. Homan explained that Mr. Johnson, his brother-in-law, who was a married man 50 years old, was the foreman of the department of the factory in which the deceased worked. He had been with witness twenty-seven years.—Mrs. Price added that Mr. Johnson called with Dr. Jones to see the deceased. After they had gone the deceased mentioned Mr. Johnson's name, and said, "Stand up and face me."—Mrs. Jane Pite's version of the language used was somewhat different. She stated that while the deceased was delirious she exclaimed, "Stand up, Mr. Johnson! Father, look at him! Mrs. Price, get out of the way." Then she turned to the wall and said, "Ah! I have got you." Presently she began singing, "Yes or no before I go." She sang beautifully. Witness did not regard her talk seriously, as she was evidently delirious, and called witness a liar more than once.—Other evidence showed that the police, who searched 60, Aldenham-street immediately after the inquest, found nothing to explain the means of the girl's death. Her father, although he owned that Price and his daughter were often out until midnight, and he had to remonstrate with them in consequence, said he did not think Price "would hurt a hair of her head."—The jury, having deliberated in private, found that the deceased died from the effects of blood poisoning following abortion, caused by the illegal use of instruments, and they were of opinion that some person or persons at present unknown were guilty of causing her death. They expressed their dissatisfaction with the evidence of some of the witnesses, and added that they attached no suspicion to Mr. Johnson.—The Coroner: Your verdict is tantamount to one of wilful murder. I think perjury has been committed.

ELOPING WITH A CONVICT.

Julian Froganowski, 48, engineer, and Penelope Boddington, otherwise Adamski, were indicted at the Middlesex Sessions this week for stealing a quantity of furniture and other articles the property of Stanislaus Adamski. The female prisoner pleaded guilty. Froganowski was also indicted for receiving the goods knowing them to have been stolen. Mr. A. Gill prosecuted. The prosecutor resided with the female prisoner, who is his wife, at 46, Canal-road, the male prisoner living there for a short time as a lodger. On the 25th August Froganowski took a room in Church-street, Soho, and together with the female prisoner entered into possession on the 28th of the same month. On that day a van was driven to the prosecutor's house, and the furniture was taken away, and the following day it was found in the possession of the two prisoners in Soho, where the male prisoner was passing under the name of Julian. All the prosecutor's goods were taken away except a bedstead and a few other articles, and on his return home that night he found that his four children, including a baby only 18 months old, were out in the street.—Froganowski made a long statement in defence, in the course of which he asserted that the prosecutor had brutally ill-treated his wife, and that when out of work he had supported the family for weeks. It was at the request of the prosecutor that his wife went away. —The male prisoner was found guilty, and Warder Humphreys stated that he was now out on license, after serving a term of ten years' penal servitude for a robbery of Russian notes.—His lordship said that in addition to prisoner serving his unexpired time he would now pass a sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour.—The female prisoner made a long statement to the court as to the treatment she had received from the prosecutor.—She was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, commencing from Monday, the 24th ult.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

A determined attempt to murder an "unfortunate" was made, says a Paris correspondent, the other night in the Avenue Wagram. A young man went to a place of bad repute with a woman about eleven o'clock, and after the two had been together in a room for about a quarter of an hour loud cries of "Murder" rang through the house. Shortly afterwards the woman rushed downstairs holding her hands up to her throat, from which blood was spurting in streams. The owner of the house immediately ran out for the police, locking his door after him, and the would-be murderer was captured as he endeavoured to escape through a window. The woman had, it appears, robbed her companion, who took out a large knife, and gashed her throat. The "unfortunate" was conveyed to a hospital, where a cannula had to be put in her windpipe in order to enable her to breathe. Her condition is considered precarious.

Much infectious disease could be prevented by having carpets easily removable. Most important in bed rooms and nurseries. The Faculty recommend Jackson's "Varnish Stain." Used in the Hospitals. One operation only. Expense trifling. Makes shabby furniture brilliant. Write for circular. Jackson and Sons, 180, Borough, S.E. Established 1853.—[ADVT.]

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

FROM POVERTY TO PLENTY; OR, THE LABOUR QUESTION SOLVED. By W. L. Rees. One vol. Published by Wyman and Sons, Great Queen-street.—Bulky and somewhat heavy—in a literary sense as well as a literal—as this work is, no one would find fault with it on those grounds did it only fulfil the promise of its title-page. After carefully reading the contents, we do not find ourselves advanced a single inch towards the solution of the eternal labour problem. The author has a number of more or less plausible theories in his head, but each and all are marred by the fatal defect of impracticability. What else could be expected of a writer who flouts the laws of political economy? Mr. Rees refuses to recognise them as laws; in his preface he styles them "a huge collection of false principles, inhuman maxims, and deplorable results." He has accordingly devised a highly improved code to set the world to rights. With all possible deference to Mr. Rees, we predict that the laws of political economy will survive his tremendous onslaught.

CHECK AND COUNTER-CHECK. By Brander Matthews and George H. Jessop. One vol. Price 1s. Published by J. W. Arrowsmith, Bristol.—Like most of the successors of "Called Back," this story has plenty of sensational interest. The plot has some elements of freshness, and being skilfully developed, the reader finds himself nailed down to the book until the last page is turned. Another merit—no slight one in a shilling novel—is that the authors have bestowed some pains on characterisation. The people to whom we are introduced have a reasonable savour of flesh-and-blood about them.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1888. With analysis, preface, and full index. Edited by R. Denny Urlin, barrister-at-law. One vol. Price 1s. 6d. Published by Effingham Wilson and Co., Royal Exchange.—A quite invaluable publication is this, just at present, when the mind of society is in a state of dire confusion about county council elections and other abstruse matters. Thanks to Mr. Denny Urlin, every one can now ascertain for himself what are his privileges under the Local Government Act. The copious, and carefully compiled index will be found a great help; by referring to it the reader at once gets a straight tip as to the part of the Act which bears upon the perplexity which is agitating his mind. Thus we were troubled about the new regulations for cycles, but, being guided by the index, we ascertained at a single glance what are the restrictions on their public use.

ESSAYS ON POPULAR SUBJECTS. By Samuel Fothergill. One vol. Published by Digby and Long, Bouverie-street.—A handsomely mounted volume of—rubbish. The author says in his preface that he will not feel his labour to have been in vain if his book contributes to the advance of "truth and righteousness and benevolence." Then, if that is to be the test, we very much fear that his labour has been in vain. We will merely quote one passage to illustrate Mr. Fothergill's notions of truth, righteousness, and benevolence. "They—the Tories—have imprisoned a few members of Parliament and newspaper proprietors and several other persons guilty of no crime but love of their country." A more utterly unfounded libel was never penned; the Tories have not imprisoned a single individual either in Ireland or elsewhere for loving his country, but the law has sent certain rowdy and mercenary agitators to gaol for breaking its provisions. And the law did precisely the same when Mr. Gladstone was in power, with his entire approval.

FOLLOWING THE DRUM. One vol. Illustrated in colours. Published by Allen and Co., Waterloo-place. Unnecessarily modest is the author of this very "fetching" brochure. For fear lest he should be tempted to place his name on the title-page, he has omitted that page altogether. There was no need for this diffidence; the work, both literary and artistic, is quite good enough to deserve a sponsor. Very spirited are the battle pieces, and very quaint the plates representing divers famous regiments in the olden time. In a word, an excellent publication for old and young alike.

A WORLD IN WHITE AND OTHER POEMS. By Linden Meadows. Third series. One vol. Price 1s. Published by W. Ridgway, 169, Piccadilly.—The muse does not soar very high in this collection of poems, but her flight is graceful, and one never fears a too rapid descent to mother earth. It is rather odd that the author should have placed "A World in White" in the premier position. It is very far from being the best specimen of his poetic powers; we are more inclined to consider it the worst.

THE LEPER. A poem by James Ross. One vol. Published by J. W. Arrowsmith, Bristol.—True poetry is this that Mr. Ross gives us, full of thought and feeling throughout. It is clothed, too, in befitting language; were it not rather too long for the purpose, the poem would suit admirably for public recitations. And yet that would be a pity; there are not many reciters who could be trusted to do justice to its manifold beauties. We predict for Mr. Ross a grand career should he continue to aim at the bays. He apparently possesses all the qualities required for the highest success.

The October number of the American magazine, the *Century*, fully maintains the high position it has attained among magazines in this country "An English Deer Park," illustrated by Bryan Hook, is charmingly written, and, we doubt not, will awaken many a pleasant memory in the minds of those who have journeyed, from necessity or otherwise, to the New World, while "Frontier Types" will be perhaps of equal interest to English readers, dealing as it does with what is styled the "Wild West," the illustrations by Frederic Remington helping to a proper understanding of Mr. Roosevelt's article. An especially valuable paper is that by Mr. William R. Hamilton, on "American Machine, Cannon, and Dynamite Guns," for which some capital illustrations have been furnished. We must not forget to mention the frontispiece, which is a fine portrait, engraved by T. Johnson, of Emma Lazarus, the poetess who has a few lines on "Restlessness." Altogether a capital number.

Lippincott's Magazine for October assumes the shape of what is termed "The E. P. Roe Number," and certainly there is quite enough of the late Rev. Edward Payson Roe to please his most ardent worshipper. Forty pages of Roe in addition to a frontispiece portrait, may suit the palate of some Americans, indeed, it may even be, of most Americans, but we doubt if it will be appreciated by the majority of the English readers of Lippincott's. First we have "Queen of Spades," by Mr. Roe; then an autobiography entitled "A Native Author called Roe," and, as if these were not quite sufficient, we are treated to "Some Words About E. P. Roe." Altogether we doubt the expediency of the step taken by the editors, and we hope it will not become an established precedent. "At last. Six Days in the Life of an Ex-teacher," the first instalment of which is given in this month's number, is quaintly and pleasantly, albeit touchingly written by Mr. John Hubberton, while Mr. Howard Seely has a story entitled "Two Casts of the Die," which will repay perusal, although we do not remember to have seen so many words in italics in such a small number of pages of roman type. There are no less than five poems, of which "The Star of the Gaieté," by Mr. Daniel L. Dawson, would, we imagine, score as a recitation. "Every Day's Record" in this magazine is always good.

Mr. Arthur Baumann, M.P., occupies the premier position in this month's *National Review* with an article on the Sweating system, in which he appears to doubt the wisdom of the decision of the Lords Committee appointed to consider the question during the past session—to present no report but ask to be re-appointed next session, upon the ground that the system is not confined to the metropolis. As the evidence relating to the East end covers 930 Blue Book pages, and consists of 9,907 questions and answers, and as the system is believed to prevail in all the large and some of the small towns in the kingdom, Mr. Baumann is probably not far wrong in anticipating that the inquiry is likely to last two or three years, and the evidence to be so voluminous as to defy digestion by any but a few leisured specialists. The writer thinks a strong report on the London case should have been presented by the committee, and that local committees should have been appointed to inquire into the practice in the provinces. "Some Literary Idolatries," by Mr. William Watson, is one of those papers which should be perused by every literary student; while the same advice may safely be given to sportsmen with reference to Mr. George Campion's chatty article on woodcock. "Slavery in Africa," by Commander Cameron, comes at a very opportune moment, and will, we do not doubt, attract as much attention as any effort in the number. The very name of the writer is assurance sufficient for any reader that he has a complete knowledge of the subject on which he writes, and therefore it is not pleasant to read that he records his opinion that the slave trade is increasing in the interior, and that the opening up of legitimate commerce and proper means of communication are altogether insufficient to meet the evil. There are a number of other papers we should like to notice, but space will not permit.

The current number of *Cornhill* must be described as excellent, both in quality and quantity, and as fully entitled to sustain the reputation of the magazine. "The Great American Language" is a paper which is sure to be read on account of the amusement and instruction to be gained therefrom. That the writer is not an implicit believer in Americanism, is evident from the conclusion of his article which is as follows:—"The Harvard professor interlards his latinisms with the fresh free hyperboles of the bounding prairies, where buffaloes grow on every tree and the voice of the derringer is heard in the land at every corner. The humour is a little monotonous to be sure; extravagant exaggeration, recklessness of life, exuberant profanity, and a certain boisterous Homeric joy in mere bloodshed—these, for the most part, form its component elements. But humour, it is, though on a low level, and very laughable it sometimes makes itself. It is this that half redeems the American language from the nethermost depths of pure vulgarity, and gives it the little pinch of salt that keeps it from falling into the utterly putrid condition." We wonder what our American cousins will think of this plain speaking? "A Coach Drive at the Lakes" proceeds very pleasantly for the readers from Rydal to Thirlmere; while "Shetches of Indian Life" can be commended. The two serials are supplemented in the domain of fiction by a readable story, "The Phantom Piquet."

THE DETECTIVE FORCE.

Sir Charles Warren writes to say that several incorrect statements have recently been published relative to the enrolment of candidates for detective—that is to say, criminal investigation—work in the metropolitan police, which may tend to deter candidates from applying. The following is the actual state of the case:—For some years past the standard height in the metropolitan police has been 5ft 8½in., and in the beginning of 1887 it was raised to 5ft. 9in., but the commissioner has power from the Secretary of State to accept candidates as short as 5ft. 7in., and if the criminal investigation branch should require any particular man under 5ft. 7in. the commissioner has at all times been prepared to obtain the Secretary of State's sanction to his enrolment. The limit of age is 35, but as a rule candidates are not taken over the age of 27, in order that the police service may not lose the better part of a man's life, and also to enable him to put in sufficient service to entitle him to a full pension. There is no rule, and never has been any rule made by the commissioner, that candidates on joining must serve for two or three years as constables in divisions before being appointed to the criminal investigation branch. The commissioner has always been prepared to consider favourably any proposal from the criminal investigation branch for a candidate to join the commissioner's office immediately on enrolment, or at any time after his enrolment, for duty in the criminal investigation branch. But should a case occur that a candidate who wished to join the criminal investigation branch at once, and was reported favourably upon, was not physically or otherwise fit for ordinary police duties, it would be necessary, in the interests of the public, that on his enrolment a stipulation should be made that if he should subsequently be found unfit for criminal investigation work he would have to leave the police service without any compensation, should his services not entitle him to a pension or gratuity. As a general rule it has been ascertained by the criminal investigation branch that the candidates who have applied to be appointed direct to detective duties have not possessed any special qualifications which would justify their being so appointed.

Mr. Chamberlain, presiding at a meeting of the old teachers and scholars of the Church of the Messiah, Birmingham, held in celebration of its hundredth anniversary, referred to the question of religious instruction in Board Schools, and said it would be wiser to develop it in the Sunday school than to trust to the perfunctory religious teaching given in the State establishments. The Sunday school was one of the most important links between all classes of society.

PUBLICATIONS.

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DEVLIN THE BARBER.

By B. L. FARJEON,

AUTHOR OF "GREAT PORTER SQUARE," "THE NINE OF HEARTS," "THE TRAGEDY OF FEATHERSTONE," "MISER FAREBROTHER," ETC.

CHAPTER XXVII.

WE TRACK MR. KENNETH DOWSETT TO BOULOGNE.

"It would occupy too long a time," I replied, "to make my theory thoroughly comprehensible to you. Besides," I added, glancing at Devlin, "it is a theory strangely born and strangely built up, and, in all likelihood, you would reject the most important parts of it as incredible and impossible. Therefore, we will not waste time in explaining or discussing it. Sufficient for us if we succeed in tracing this dreadful mystery to its roots and in bringing the murderer to justice. If I do not mistake, here comes the man I am waiting for."

It was, indeed, Bill Foster, pioneered by the sharp lad who had engaged to find him.

"Here he is, sir," said the boy, holding out his hand, half eagerly, half doubtfully.

"Your name is Foster," I said, addressing the man.

"That's me," said Bill Foster.

"You drove a party from Athelstan-road early this morning?"

"Yes."

I counted five shillings into the boy's outstretched hand, and he scampered away in great delight.

"There's half-a-sovereign for you," I said to Bill Foster, "if you answer correctly a few questions."

"About the party I drove from Athelstan-road?" he asked.

"My questions will refer to them. You seem to hesitate."

"The fact is," said Bill Foster, "the gentleman gave me a florin over my fare to keep my mouth shut."

"Only a fifth of what I offer you," I said.

"Make it a sovereign," suggested Devlin.

"I've no objection," I said.

"All right," said Bill Foster; "fire away."

"The gentleman bribed you to keep silence respecting his movements?" I asked.

"It must have been for that," replied Bill Foster.

"Proving," I observed, "that he must have had some strong reason for secrecy."

"That's got nothing to do with me," remarked Bill Foster.

"Of course not. What you've got to do is to earn the sovereign. Who engaged you for the job?"

"The gentleman himself. I wasn't out with my trap so early, and some one must have told him where I live. Anyways, he comes at a quarter past six, and knocks me up, and says there's a good job waiting for me at 28, Athelstan-road, if I'd come at once. I says, 'All right,' and I puts my horse to, and drives there. I got to the house at ten minutes to seven, and I drives the party to the London, Chatham, and Dover."

"How many were in the party?"

"Four. The gentleman, a middle-aged lady, and two young 'uns."

"About what ages were the young ladies?"

"Can't quite say. They wore veils, but I should reckon from eighteen to twenty-two. That's near enough."

"What luggage was there?"

"Two trunks, a small box, and some other little things they took care of themselves."

"You had charge of the two trunks?"

"Yes."

"And of the small box?"

"Oh, no; the gentleman wouldn't let it out of his hands. I offered to help him with it, but he wouldn't let me touch it."

"That surprised you?"

"Well, yes—because it was uncommon heavy. If it was filled with gold he couldn't have been more careful of it."

"Perhaps it was," I said, turning slightly to Richard Carton.

"It was heavy enough. Why, he could hardly carry it."

"Did either of the ladies appear anxious about it?"

"Yes, the middle-aged one. When I saw them so particular, I said, said I, to myself, you know I shouldn't mind having that myself."

"When the gentleman told you to drive to the London, Chatham, and Dover Station, did he say what train he wished to catch?"

"No, but I found out the train they went by. It was the down train for Ramsgate, 7.31."

"They reached the station some time before it started?"

"Yes, twenty minutes before. After the gentleman took his tickets he came from the platform two or three times and looked at me. 'What are you waiting for?' he asked, the last time. 'For a fare,' I answered. 'Look here,' he said, 'if anybody asks you any questions about me, don't answer them.' 'Why shouldn't I,' I asked. It was then he pulled out the florin. 'Oh, very well,' I said; 'it's no business of mine.' But I didn't go away till the train started with them in it."

"Do you know whether they intended to stop in Margate?"

"I should say not. As I drove 'em to the station, I heard the gentleman speak to the middle-aged lady—his wife, I suppose—about the boat for Boulogne."

I gave a start of vexation; Devlin smiled; Carton was following the conversation with great attention.

"Do you know what boat?"

"The Sir Walter Raleigh. The gentleman had one of the bills in his hand, and was looking at it. He said to the lady, 'We shall be in plenty of time.'"

"Do you know at what time the boat starts from Ramsgate for Boulogne?"

"Leaves the harbour at half-past nine, but is generally half an hour late."

I looked at my watch. It was just eleven o'clock.

"Is there any chance,' I asked, "of this boat being delayed?"

"Why should it? The weather's fair."

"Is there any other boat starting for Boulogne this morning?"

"None. There's the Sir Walter Raleigh from Ramsgate, and sometimes the India from here; but the India don't go to-day."

"Could we hire a boat from here?"

"You might, but it would be risky, and would cost a lot of money. Then, there's no saying when you would get there. It's a matter of between forty and fifty miles, and the steamers take about five hours getting across; sometimes a little less, generally a little more. There's no depending upon 'em. Look here. You're going to behave to me liberal. You want to follow the party I drove from Athelstan-road this morning."

"Show me the way to get to Boulogne to-day," I said, "and I'll give you another half-sovereign."

"Practical creature!" murmured Devlin. "In human dealings there is but one true touchstone."

"Spoke like a real gentlemen," said Bill Foster to me. "What time is it?"

"Five minutes past eleven."

"Wait here; I sha'n't be gone but a few minutes. Get everything ready to start directly I come back."

His trap was standing at the corner of Royal Crescent. He ran out, jumped on the box, and was gone. I called to the waiter, and in three minutes the hotel bill was paid, and we were ready.

During Bill Foster's absence I said to Carton—

"Do you make anything of all this?"

"It looks," replied Carton, "as if my guardian was running away."

"To my mind there's not a doubt of it. Have you any idea what that little box he would not let out of his charge contains?"

"The two thousand sovereigns he obtained from the bank," said Carton, in a tone of inquiry.

"Exactly. I tell you now plainly that I am positive Mr. Kenneth Dowsett is implicated in the murder of your poor girl."

Carton set his teeth in great agitation. "If he is! if he is!" he said; but he could say no more.

Bill Foster was back.

"There's a train to Folkestone," he cried, "the South-Eastern line, at 11.47. You can catch it easily. If there's no boat handy from Folkestone to Boulogne, you'll be able to hire one there. The steamers take two hours going across. You can get there in four. Train arrives at Folkestone at 1.27. By six o'clock you can be in Boulogne. Jump into my trap, gentlemen."

We jumped in, and were driven to the station. His information was correct. I gave him thirty shillings, and he departed in high glee. Then we took tickets for Folkestone, and arrived there at a quarter to two.

There was no steamer going, but with little difficulty we arranged to get across. The passage took longer than four hours; it took six. At nine o'clock at night we were in Boulogne.

I cannot speak an intelligible sentence in French. Carton was too agitated to take the direction of affairs.

"Do you know where we can stop?" I asked of Devlin. "Have you ever been here before?"

"My dear, sir," said Devlin, "I have travelled all over the world, and I know Boulogne by heart. There's a little out-of-the-way hotel, the Hotel de Poilly, in Rue de l'Amiral Bruix, that will suit us as though it were built for us."

"Let us get there at once," I said.

He called a fly, and in a very short time we entered the courtyard of the Hotel de Poilly. There we made arrangements with the jolly, comfortable-looking landlady, and then I looked at Carton, and he looked at me. The helplessness of our situation struck us both forcibly.

"Who is in command?" asked Devlin, suddenly.

"You," I replied, as by an inspiration.

"Good," said Devlin. "I accept the office. From this moment you are under my orders. Remain you here; I go to reconnoitre."

"You will return?" I said.

"My dear sir," said Devlin, airily, "it is too late now to doubt my integrity. I will return."

"For God's sake," said Carton, when Devlin was gone, "who is this man who seems to divine everything, to know everything, and whom nothing disturbs? Sometimes when he looks at me I feel that he is exercising over me a terrible fascination."

"I cannot answer you," I said. "Be satisfied with the knowledge that it is through him we have so far succeeded, and that, in my belief, it will be through him that the murderer will be tracked down. The world is full of mysteries, and that man is not the least of them."

It wanted an hour to midnight when Devlin returned. In his inscrutable face I read no sign of success or failure, but the first words he spoke afforded me infinite relief.

"I have seen him," he said. "Let us go out and talk. Walls have ears."

The river Liane was but a short distance from the hotel, and we strolled along the bank in silence, Devlin, contrary to my expectation, not uttering a word for many minutes. He had lit a cigar, and Carton had accepted one from him; I refused to smoke, having too vivid a remembrance of the cigar I had smoked in Fanny Lemon's house and its effect upon me. At length Devlin said to Carton—

"You appear sleepy."

"I am," said the young man.

"You had best go to bed," said Devlin; "nothing can be done to-night."

Carton, assenting, would have returned to the hotel alone, saying he could find the way, but I insisted that we should accompany him thither. I had heard that Boulogne was not the safest place in the world for strangers on a dark night. Having seen Carton to his room, we returned to the river's bank. Had Carton been in possession of his full senses he would doubtless have objected, but he was dead asleep when he entered his bedroom, Devlin's cigar having affected him as the one I smoked had affected me.

"He encumbers us," said Devlin, looking out upon the dark river. "I have discovered where Mr. Dowsett is lodging, and were our young friend informed of the address he might rush there, and spoil all. We happen to be in luck, if you believe in such a quality as luck. I do not, but I use the term out of compliment to you. Mr. Dowsett's quarters are in the locality of the Rue de la Paix, and, singularly enough, are situated over a barber's shop. Things go in runs, do they not? Nothing but barbers. I do not return with you to the hotel to-night."

"What do you mean?" I asked, startled by this information.

"The proprietor of the barber's shop over which Mr. Kenneth Dowsett is sleeping—but, perhaps, not sleeping, for a sword is hanging above his head, and he may be gazing at the phantom in terror—say, then, over which he is lying, is an agreeable person. I have struck up an acquaintance with him, and, by arrangement, shall be in his saloon to-morrow, to attend to any persons who may present themselves. Mr. Dowsett will probably need the razor and the brush. I can easily account for my appearance in Boulogne; I have come to see my friend and brother. Mr. Dowsett, unsuspecting—for what connection can he trace between me and Lizzie Melladew?—will place himself in my hands. He has told me that there is not my equal; he may find that it is so. In order that I may not miss him I go to the house to-night. Early in the morning come you, alone, to the Rue de la Paix. You can ride to the foot of the hill; there alight, and on the right hand side, a third of the way up, you will see my new friend's establishment. I will find you a snug corner from which you may observe and hear, yourself unseen, all that passes. Are you satisfied now that I am keeping faith with you?"

"Indeed, you are proving it," I replied.

"Give me no more credit than I deserve," said Devlin. "It is simply that I keep a promise. In the fulfilment of this promise—both in the spirit and to the letter, my dear sir—I may, to-morrow, unfold to you a wonder. It is my purpose to compel the man we have pursued to himself reveal all that he knows of Lizzie Melladew. Perhaps it will be as well for you to take down in writing what passes between us. Accept it from me that there are unseen forces and unseen powers in this world, so rich in sin, of which few men dream. See those shadows moving on the water—are they not like living spirits? The dark river itself, had it a tongue, could appal you. On such nights as this are secret crimes committed by devils who bear the shape of men. What kind of being is that who smiles in your face, who presses your hand, who speaks pleasant words to you, and harbours all the while in what is called his heart a fell design towards the execution of which he moves without one spark of compassion? I don't complain of him, my dear sir; on the contrary"—and here, although I could not see Devlin's face, I could fancy a sinister smile overspreading it—"I rather delight in him. It proves him to be what he is—and he is but a type of innumerable others. Your innocent ones are arrogant in the vaunting of their goodness; your ambitious ones glory in their successes which bring ruin to their brethren; your kings and emperors appropriate Providence, and do not even pay him a shilling for the conscription. A grand world, and grandly peopled! The man who glories in sin compels my admiration; but this one whom we are hunting is a coward and a sneak. He shall meet his doom!"

As he ceased speaking he vanished; I can find no other word to express the effect his sudden disappearance had upon me. Whether he intended to create a dramatic surprise I cannot say, but, certainly, he was no longer by my side. With some difficulty I found my way alone back to the Hotel de Poilly, where Carton was fast asleep.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE TRANCE AND THE REVELATION.

Of all the strange experiences I have narrated in connection with Devlin, that which awaited me on the following morning was the most startling and inexplicable. Prevailing with difficulty upon Richard Carton to remain at the hotel until I either came to or sent for him, I drove to the foot of the Rue de la Paix, as I was instructed to do. I took the precaution to hire the driver of the fly by the hour, and desired him to stop where I alighted until I needed him. I was impelled to this course by a feeling that I might possibly require some person to take a message to Carton or bring him to the Rue de la Paix. I found the barber's shop easily, and could scarcely refrain from uttering a loud exclamation at the sight of Mr. Kenneth Dowsett sitting in a barber's chair, and Devlin standing over him, leisurely at work. Devlin, with his finger at his lips, pointed to a table in a corner of the shop, at which I seated myself in obedience to the silent command. On the table were writing materials and paper, and on a sheet of this paper was written: "You are late. I have thrown Mr. Dowsett into a trance. He will reveal all he knows. I will compel him to do so. Take down in writing what transpires."

My heart throbbed violently as I prepared myself for the task.

Devlin: "Do you know where you are?"

Mr. Dowsett: "Yes, in Boulogne."

Devlin: "Where were you yesterday?"

Mr. Dowsett: "In Margate."

Devlin: "Where were you on Friday last?"

Mr. Dowsett: "At home, in London."

Devlin: "Recall the occurrences of that day?"

Mr. Dowsett: "I do so."

Devlin: "At what hour did you rise?"

Mr. Dowsett: "At nine o'clock."

Devlin: "Who were present at the breakfast table?"

Mr. Dowsett: "My wife and daughter and Richard Carton."

Devlin: "Was anything relating to the engagement of Richard Carton and Lizzie Melladew said at the breakfast table?"

Mr. Dowsett: "Nothing."

Devlin: "Was there anything in your mind in relation to it?"

Mr. Dowsett: "Yes. I had a plan to carry out, and was thinking of it."

Devlin: "In what way did you put the plan into execution?"

Mr. Dowsett: "When breakfast was over, I went to my private room and locked the door. Then I sat down and wrote a letter."

Devlin: "To whom?"

Mr. Dowsett: "To Lizzie Melladew."

Devlin: "What did you write?"

Mr. Dowsett: "A heart-broken woman implores you to meet her to-night at eleven o'clock in Victoria Park, and so that she may recognise you begs you to wear this bunch of white daisies in your belt. She will wear the same, so that you may recognise her. The life and welfare of Mr. Richard Carton hangs upon this meeting. If you fail, a dreadful fate awaits him, which you can avert. As you value his happiness and your own, come."

Devlin: "What did you do with the letter?"

Mr. Dowsett: "I addressed it to Miss Lizzie Melladew, at her place of business in Baker-street, and posted it at the Charing Cross Post Office."

Devlin: "How did you know she worked there?"

Mr. Dowsett: "I learnt it from my ward, Richard Carton."

Devlin: "Did you disguise your handwriting?"

Mr. Dowsett: "Yes; I wrote it in a feminine hand."

Devlin: "What was your object in writing the letter?"

Mr. Dowsett: "I was determined that Richard Carton should not marry Lizzie Melladew."

Devlin: "Why?"

Mr. Dowsett: "I had all along arranged that he should marry my daughter Letitia."

Devlin: "How did you propose to break off the match between your ward and Lizzie Melladew?'

Mr. Dowsett: "My plans were not entirely clear to myself. I intended to appeal to the young woman, and to invent some disreputable story to make her suspect that he was false to her. If that failed then——"

Devlin: "Proceed. Then?"

Mr. Dowsett: "I was resolved to go any lengths, to do anything to prevent the marriage."

Devlin: "Even murder?"

Mr. Dowsett: "I did not think of that—I would not think of it."

Devlin: "But you did think of it. You could not banish that idea from your mind?"

Mr. Dowsett: "I could not, though I tried. It crept in the whole of the day. I could not help seeing the scene. Night——the park——the young woman with the bunch of white daisies in her belt stained with blood."

Devlin: "Those pictures were in your mind, and you could not banish them?"

Mr. Dowsett: "I could not."

Devlin: "There were other reasons for preventing the marriage than your wish that Richard Carton should marry your daughter?"

Mr. Dowsett: "There were."

Devlin: "What were they?"

Mr. Dowsett: "If he married Lizzie Melladew, I should no longer enjoy the income I had received for so many years. I looked upon it as mine. I could not live without it. We should have been beggared——disgraced as well. I had forged my ward's name to bills, and if he married out of my family there would have been exposure, and I might have found myself in a felon's dock. If he married my daughter this would not occur. I was safe so long as I could keep my hold upon him."

Devlin: "Did your wife and daughter know this?"

Mr. Dowsett: "My daughter knew nothing of it. My wife suspected it."

Devlin: "Did she know that you contemplated murder?"

Mr. Dowsett: "She did not."

Devlin: "Why did you give Richard Carton a sleeping draught on that night?"

Mr. Dowsett: "In order that he might sleep soundly, and not discover that I left the house late."

Devlin: "Were your wife and daughter asleep when you left your house?"

Mr. Dowsett: "They were abed. I do not know whether they were asleep?"

Devlin: "You took a knife with you?"

Mr. Dowsett: "I did."

Devlin: "Where did you obtain it?"

Mr. Dowsett: "It was a large clasp knife I had had for years. I found it in a private drawer."

Devlin: "You went to the private drawer for the purpose of finding it?"

Mr. Dowsett: "I did."

Devlin: "Did any one see you leave the house?"

Mr. Dowsett: "No one."

Devlin: "Did you walk or ride to Victoria Park?"

Mr. Dowsett: "I walked."

Devlin: "To avoid suspicion?"

Mr. Dowsett: "Yes."

Devlin: "When you arrived at the Park did you have any difficulty in finding Miss Melladew?"

Mr. Dowsett: "I soon found her."

Devlin: "What did you do then?"

Mr. Dowsett: "I made an appeal to her."

Devlin: "Did she listen to you quietly?"

Mr. Dowsett: "No. She taunted me with having tricked her by writing an anonymous letter in a disguised hand."

Devlin: "Go on."

Mr. Dowsett: "I told her it was the only way I could obtain a private interview with her. I invented a scandalous story about my ward. She said she did not believe it, and that she would expose me to him. She told me that I was infamous, and that it was her belief I had been systematically practising deceit upon my ward, and that she would not be surprised to discover that I had been robbing him. 'To-morrow he shall see you in your true colours,' she said. I was maddened. If she carried out her intention I knew that I was a ruined and disgraced man. 'That to-morrow will never come!' I cried. The knife was in my hand. I scarcely know how it came there, and do not remember opening the blade. 'That to-morrow will come!' she retorted. 'It shall not!' I cried, and I stabbed her to the heart. She uttered but one cry, and fell down dead."

Devlin: "What did you do after that?"

Mr. Dowsett: "I hastened away, taking the knife with me. I chose the darkest paths. Suddenly I came upon a young woman sitting upon a bench, reclining against the back. I saw her face, and was rooted to the spot in sudden fear. She did not stir. Recovering, I crept softly towards her, and found that she was asleep. Leaving her there, I hastened back to the woman I had stabbed. I knelt down and looked closely at her. I felt in her pockets; she was quite dead. There were letters in her pockets; which I examined; and then—and then—"

Devlin: "And then?"

Mr. Dowsett: "I discovered that the woman I had killed was not Lizzie Melladew!"

(To be continued.)

FRENCH DETECTIVES AT WORK.

Some sharp and speedily-despatched business has, says a Paris correspondent, lately been performed by M. Goron, head of the Paris detective department. On Monday, the 8th inst., he went to London for the purpose of obtaining information from the members of the "Long Firm," known in Paris as the "band of Catusse, Allmayer, and Company," who had been arrested in England. Owing to the restrictions of the English law, however, M. Goron was unable to question the prisoners. He had, therefore, to await the extradition of one of the swindlers, Ménégand by name, and when this person arrived at Calais M. Goron was able to find out from him that some of the "band" were still hiding in England. Nevertheless, M. Goron, after having sent the descriptions of the criminals who are still at liberty to Scotland Yard, went to Brussels in order to make further investigations. While in the Belgian capital he received a telegram from Paris informing him that a German named Fleich, who had murdered a man outside Paris, was lurking in Brussels under the name of "Weber." The detective immediately set to work, and half an hour after the arrival of the Paris telegram he had the handcuffs on Fleich, who had only lately arrived in Brussels, and was hiding in the house of a friend. M. Goron has, since his investigations in London, made several further important captures. The man Ménégand has given useful information, which has led to the capture of some of his confederates, to one of whom, a dangerous character called "Robert," he stated that he gave the diamonds stolen from the jeweller in the Rue Notre-Dame de Nazareth. These articles were valued at £6,000 and "Robert" asserts that he gave them to a receiver of stolen goods, who threw them into the Seine. The particular part of the river mentioned by the thieves has been dragged without any result, and it is now believed that the diamonds, like most of the other property stolen or fraudulently obtained by the "firm," have been sent to the British capital. M. Goron has brought back from London £4,000 worth of stolen securities, which he obtained by threats of "extradition proceedings" from clandestine commission agents of French nationality near Leicester-square. The "accountant-general" or "receiver" of the band—a fellow called Chevalier—has not yet been discovered. It appears that he was in the habit of going to London once a month with valuable securities, which he handed over to the shady commission agents, who converted them into cash at the first opportunity. Among the other members of the "band" who are wanted is a fellow named "Jean" or "Eugene Fritch," who has already been in the hands of the English police, but was discharged, as the description of him sent from Paris was inaccurate. A most dangerous marauder, "Edgard Anspacher," nicknamed the "Man with the cut ear," as part of one of his auricular organs was snapped off by the teeth of an antagonist with whom he had a squabble about a woman in the Faubourg Montmartre, has been arrested in Brussels, owing to information given by his amie, and it is confidently expected the whole "band" will soon be under lock and key. Detectives are still tracking the runaways in England, Belgium, and Spain. In the meantime it is stated that a Grand International Association of Pickpockets has been formed in America, with a view to operations during the forthcoming Paris Exhibition, and that the services of old "Fagins" who drilled "Oliver Twists" and "Artful Dodgers" for the preceding exhibitions have been called into requisition once more. The French persist in regarding all swindlers and cutpurses who ply their nefarious trades in Paris as Anglo-Saxons, but the exploits of the band Touche-à-Tout, Allmayer, Catusse, and company show that French thievery is rapidly developing.

ADVENTURE IN AN EAST-END LODGING HOUSE.

At Worship-street Police Court this week, Mary Hawkes, 18, who gave an address in Gun-street, Spitalfields, and James Fordham, 21, a painter, refusing his address, were charged before Mr. Montagu Williams with having been concerned with others in assaulting Carl Edwin Hellman, and robbing him of a purse containing £4, and of a pair of trousers.—Hellman, who is a Swede, described himself as a student. Late on Saturday night he was in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel the worse for drink, and got into the company of some women, one of whom he accompanied to Thrawl-street, Spitalfields, whence he was taken into a common lodging-house in Flower and Dean-street. Having paid the deputy for a "double" bed, he found fault with it, and the woman then left him. Almost immediately she did so four or five men rushed in, seized him, and threw him on the bed, where he was held down by the throat and robbed of his purse and his trousers. He was then taken from the room and thrust down the stairs. He was screaming very loudly then, and just as he was thrown downstairs Police-constables Wright and Dennis, H Division, burst in at the street-door. It seemed from the evidence of a Mr. Percy Carton, ship's steward, that he and a friend had noticed the prosecutor being pulled down Thrawl-street by the women, and had informed the constables. Directly they passed the lodging-house in Flower and Dean-street they heard screams, and when they entered the house the men who had been attacking Hellman vanished. The deputy was not to be found, and they were shown by the prosecutor the room in which he had been robbed. It was explained that these apartments are merely divisions of a very large room, the partitions not reaching to the ceiling, so that it is possible, by mounting a table or short ladder, to look over the top into the next "room."—Police-constable Wright did that, and saw the prisoners in bed. They seemed to be asleep, but he made the woman open the door. She was then seen to be trying to shuffle something out into the next "room," and the article being picked up proved to be the prosecutor's trousers. She denied all knowledge of them, and so did Fordham; but when the latter got out of bed the prosecutor said he was one of the men who had attacked him. When the bed was searched the purse was found, but with only £1 10s. in it. A handkerchief belonging to Hellman was also discovered, and he said he believed Hawkes to be the young woman who took him to the lodging-house. Fordham asserted that he had been in bed two hours, and knew nothing of any robbery. Carton stated that Fordham was out in the street watching the women and the prosecutor, and had even spoken to him on the matter. He left, and the witness and his friend saw him enter the lodging-house where ten minutes later the complainant was heard screaming.—The magistrate having elicited the above details, said he would have the deputy of the lodging-house attend to explain some of the proceedings there. He had previously expressed his opinion of these lodging-houses, and here was a case in point. The police must inquire into the case and bring up the deputy.—On Friday the prisoners were again brought up and committed to the sessions for trial.

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THE DURHAM TRAGEDY.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Jane Beetmoor, who was brutally murdered on Sunday, the 23rd September, at Birtley Fell, near Gateshead, was held this week at Birtley.—The coroner said he could call evidence to dispose of two absurd theories raised in the first instance, namely, that the girl might have been run over on the waggon way, or that she might have committed suicide. The surgical evidence showed distinctly that the injuries had been inflicted by some other person than herself, and in such a way as could only be described as murder. He was sure that the members of the local press did not require to be told that it was not desirable to follow the lead in the publication of the details of the post mortem examination of some of their brethren in the South of England; certain details were necessary to be given in evidence for the information of the jurors, judges, and special men engaged in the interests of the parties, but it was very much against the interest of public decency and morality that parts of the evidence should be made public.—Doctor Walter Galloway, of Eighton Banks, described the result of his post mortem examination. He was of opinion that the wounds were not self-inflicted, and that they had been produced in the following order: First, the wound on the left side of the face by the down stroke of a knife; second, the wound on the left side behind the ear by a sweeping stroke from left to right. This wound and the force with which it would be inflicted would, in his opinion, stun deceased and knock her down. Neither of these wounds was, in his opinion, a mortal wound. The wound in the lower part of the body was, he thought, inflicted when the deceased was down. This was undoubtedly a fatal wound, and death would result in a very short time. In fact there would be no time for screaming or struggling, as the flow of blood would be very copious, and life would soon drain away. He would venture to say that the three wounds could have been inflicted and death take place in not much more than a minute—perhaps less. The cause of death was internal and external hemorrhage from the wound thirdly described. He was of opinion that all the wounds were inflicted by the same instrument. It would be a sharp-bladed knife, he should say, about half an inch or three-quarters of an inch broad, and about four inches long, and ending in a sharp angle or point. The wounds were all stabs, first inserting and then withdrawing the instrument in nearly the same place.—Doctor John Taylor gave corroborative testimony.—Evidence was then called to prove the facts which are already well known as to Beetmoor having left her father's house on the night of September 22nd, and gone to visit a Mrs. Newall, at whose house she met the prisoner Waddell. They left there together about eight o'clock, and the woman was seen shortly afterwards near the scene of the murder.—A miner named Gilmour spoke to seeing a man and woman together close to Ouston waggon-way about twenty minutes past ten o'clock. He did not know who they were, but the description he gave resembles the appearances of Waddell and Beetmoor. The man and the woman he saw were quarrelling.—Superintendent Green deposed to having received from Mrs. Brodie, a second-hand clothes dealer at Watergate-lane, Berwick, the clothes that Waddell wore on the day of the murder, which he disposed of to Mrs. Brodie on September 30th.—There were numerous other witnesses called, and the inquiry was adjourned.—Waddell was brought before the Chester-le-street magistrates on Wednesday and remanded for eight days.

CHARGE OF INFANTICIDE.

Elizabeth Booth, wife of a teamsman in the employment of Lord Egerton, of Tatton, was charged at Altrincham on Thursday with causing the death of her child, aged 15 months, by throwing it into the river Bollin. The accused had stated to the police that she was stopped by two men on Tuesday night, and that on her being unable to satisfy their demands for money, they took the child from her and threw it into the river. The body was found 300 yards from the place she indicated. The prisoner's son, a little boy, said, however, that his mother dropped the baby into the river. The accused was remanded.

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OUR OMNIBUS.

THE M.P.

If shrieking were of any avail, for the purpose, the Government would be upset at once. The Parnellites seem to believe that their execrations still have some effect on the British public. That is a huge delusion; most of my friends have, I find, given up reading the news from Ireland, alleging its lack of interest as an excuse. Even over there Paddy seems getting incredulous as to the good done by abusive vociferation. The reproaches just addressed to the "men of Tipperary" for lukewarmness have their meaning, however. They signify that the game of sedition and lawlessness is pretty well up. Tipperary was held in reserve as the last card to play, and unless this frantic appeal leads to a plentiful crop of atrocities, Mr. Parnell will have nothing for it but to chuck his hand.

In the meantime, his English allies are working hard to make Mr. Gladstone's approaching visit to Birmingham a brilliant success. All the great guns of the party have been invited to attend so as to present a real "galaxy of talent" to the Brums. The intention of this demonstration is, of course, to undermine Mr. Chamberlain's position. "Joe" can well afford to laugh at the attempt. He never possessed greater influence at Birmingham than he does at present, nor was Mr. Gladstone's prestige ever so small.

A rumour is current that the Separatist wire-pullers are uneasy in their minds about the loyalty of certain Gladstonite members. It appears that some expressions have been heard eminently suggestive of coming rebellion. Rats desert a sinking ship, we know, and it may well be that those who, at Mr. Gladstone's instigation, ratted from true Liberalism, are beginning to discover their mistake.

I see that the Separatist papers in the provinces are amusing their readers with glowing accounts of the progress made by "the cause" in London. They claim that the recent registration battle resulted in a clear gain to them of many thousand votes. Gammon! It was just the other way. On balance, the Conservatives have gained largely, so largely as to make it quite certain that if a general election were to take place on the present register they would add to the number of metropolitan seats now held by the party.

Russia has just given the Sultan another gentle reminder that he is still heavily in her debt on account of the war indemnity. The Grand Turk was, it appears, negotiating a loan from a German bank for the purchase of rifles and ammunition. But the Muscovite does not want his turban'd neighbour to be well armed; hence this hint to pay up the indemnity arrears before embarking in fresh expenditure. The poor Turk! Always out-at-elbows, always robbing Peter to pay Paul, always willing to borrow on any terms, he has become a Micawber among the nations. He will be sold up before long, for a certainty.

The stupid outcry against Mr. Matthews because he declined to offer a reward for the East-end monster has died out. It was a dirty party trick, the object being to set the public against the Home Secretary, thus inflicting some damage on the Government. But when it came out that Sir William Harcourt was the original author of the no-reward rule, the howl ceased as if by magic. My own opinion is that rewards are advantageous in some few cases, but disadvantageous in the great majority.

Lord Randolph Churchill has been left in the cold sufficiently long, I think, to teach him the virtue of discipline. Could not some means be found for his re-introduction into the Cabinet? It is a pity to see such exceptional talents unemployed. For some purposes of debate, there is no one like him in the House, while out of doors his personal popularity would impart still greater prestige to the Government.

Mr. John O'Connor, M.P. for South Tipperary and "commission agent," has taken it upon himself to pronounce that Mr. Balfour "is worse than the Whitechapel murderer." Very good; let it be so, for the sake of argument. But a fair comparison between two persons can only be made by those who have knowledge of both. Question; is Mr. John O'Connor personally acquainted with the Whitechapel murderer? That seems hardly likely; yet, if he be not, he lays himself open to the imputation of instituting a false comparison.

That *enfant terrible*, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, has been putting his foot in it again. In a recent speech he charged Cannon Bullock with having said that the Liberals of the Central Division of Leeds "might as well vote for Old Nick as for Mr. Barran." Canon Bullock denies emphatically that he ever said anything of the sort. He holds Mr. Barran in the highest respect, whereas Old Nick necessarily appears to him a very objectionable personage.

An Irish agitator proclaimed the other day that "the proper place for Irishmen is the gaol." That is far too sweeping; had he said, "the proper place for all disloyal Irishmen," I should heartily agree with him. What a blessing it would be for poor Erin if the whole demagogic crew were carried off by balloons! That would be a spectacle worth seeing.

WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEE.

In the Trial Plate, which began the Newmarket campaign, for which Grafton, Fullerton Braw Lass, and Love-in-Idleness ran at a mile and seventeen yards, the first named couple were beaten at three quarters of a mile. Then Love-in-Idleness looked to be sailing in till Braw Lass collared her, and then she shut up in a moment, to the dismay of her backers, who were counting their winnings. Ten to one was laid against Braw Lass and 20 to 1 Peck o' Pepper, who carried off the next event, the Visitors' Plate. Paloma put backers in better countenance, when she landed the Second October Nursery, but the talent went down once more with Red Palmer, than whom there were three better favourites for the First Welter Handicap.

El Dorado gave his friends rather a fright in the Clearwell Stakes with three other starters. Of these Swift got to within two lengths of the crack, whom Webb was obliged to rouse vigorously at the distance. Unless El Dorado runs a little more kindly next time he is seen in public he will not be so much fancied as was expected after his show at Goodwood. Noble Chieftain and Galore turned out for the Cadogan Plate. The former, on whom 7 to 2 was laid, had won directly Webb asked Galore to race. We finished with the October Produce Stakes, in which Ormuz was much superior to Pantomine and Virgin Queen.

Second favourite backers had a turn with Master Mason, who landed Wednesday's first race, the Heath Stakes, thanks in great measure to the excellent riding of his little pilot, W. Jones, but the first and second favourites, Freemason and Emerald, had to go under to an outsider. Blue Peter, in the succeeding event, the Maiden Plate. Another rank outsider, Lady Barefoot, won the Stand Nursery, and then we were free for the Cesarewitch and its twenty runners.

Here I may as well at once express my sorrow at varying my old standing tip of Ténébreuse. My readers were put on the French mare before she was entered for the race even, and when Decision broke down I made her my chief stay. After sticking to her all along, I felt compelled to drop her at the last moment. So far as the race is concerned, we had very little suspense. Button Park, Kenilworth, Acme, Trayles, and Mill Stream, in turn looked dangerous, but in the last quarter of a mile the issue was reduced to a match between Tenebreuse and Mill Stream. Tom Cannon on Tenebreuse was clearly only biding his time, and when he chose won easily by three quarters of a length, to the great delight of the Frenchmen who were present. Trayles, who was ridden out for a place, was third, and Matin Bell fourth; but no importance need be attached to any placings, except the first and second, since most of the horses were pulled up. Still, Trayles did well enough to justify backers in accepting 100 to 7 for the Cambridgeshire, and Acme, will, I expect, see a short price.

More trouble for the gentlemen came with the Selling Plate which followed the Cesarewitch for Dartmouth, a 20 to 1 outsider in a field of seven, ran right away with the race, while his stable companion, Volta, on whom the money was piled, could get no nearer than fourth. Trouble for the punters was not ended. The Flying Welter fell to The Tyke at 10 to 1 freely offered. They fared a little better in the Severals Plate, as Gulbeyas ran home a game winner and then wound up by scoring in the Royal Stakes on Ossory, on whom Tom Cannon rode a magnificent race.

There was considerable feeling displayed when Antibes and Fleur de Lys met in the Bretby Stakes. For a few strides Fleur de Lys seemed likely to win, but the other always really held the trump card. Yule Tide, whose manners have very greatly improved of late, landed the High Weight Handicap, thanks to Helmsley's swerving right across the course when he had won his race, and so robbed his backers of a lot of money.

The second objection arose in the Ditch Mile Nursery. Royal Gem, directly after passing the post, swerved on to Savant and Link Boy, so that we thought that a serious accident must happen. A protest was lodged on behalf of Savant, but Tom Cannon, who rode Link Boy, the third, settled the case by stating that the swerve was after and not before the horses passed the post.

Donovan was opposed for the Middle Park Plate by thirteen. He looked better and brighter than he has for some time, and went better, too. Australia, well tried by Alec Taylor, and Ben Strome, who had been asked to give Ormuz 21lb. and failed, were second and third favourites. Clover, a great outsider, ran well, but practically nothing had a chance with Donovan, who won very easily indeed.

Everitt, who appeared to have quite lost his form, won the fifth race, a Selling Plate; and then, in a good field, Mont D'Or cleverly landed the Cambridgeshire Trial Plate from Mill Stream, who was made a hot favourite.

Rose D'Amour, a very disappointing filly, was made favourite for the last race but one, which fell to King Cole, and we wound up with a sporting affair, in which Monsieur de Paris, 6 yrs., 9st., met Claribelle, 2 yrs., 6st. 11lb., and a third runner, Ravensthorpe, 3 yrs., 7st. 13lb. Odds were laid on Claribelle, who showed capital form at the First October Meeting, but she was no good to Monsieur de Paris, who won very handsomely.

I note that Bass, of Billingsgate, a very fast professional walker will endeavour to walk four miles in thirty minutes on the Newmarket-road on the Cambridgeshire morning, starting at 11.30. It was on this mile, which goes from the corner of the July course towards the town, that Charles Westhall walked twenty-one miles in three hours.

Mitchell and Peall's match, all in of 15,000 up, the former with 1,000 points given, was won on Monday by the Sheffielder by 4,680. Cook this season appears to be in much better form again.

The road-scullers' tournament at Madison-square Gardens, New York, has turned out to be pretty much a failure. Gaudaur, 196 miles; Plaisted, 183; and Wallace Ross, 176, were the only three who were not disabled by bad hands, or held any chance at the end of the second day.

As we announced, Rowe and Temple were matched to ride three races for the bicycling championship of America. The first—at five miles—came off at Lynn, Mass., on Monday last, and was handsomely won by Rowe.

The two hundred and twenty yards amateur championship swimming race was simply farcical. Three or four second raters, who thought that as the best men would not compete they should have the race to themselves, were disappointed when Nuttall turned up and beat them. The plunging championship fell to G. A. Blake, of Croydon, the holder, who was credited with 71¼ feet.

Peter Kemp's opponent, Henry Searle, has been conditionally matched with Teemer. Should Searle beat Kemp the agreement with Teemer is supposed to be binding.

Kent's defeat at Blackheath by the Maori team puts the visitors on a very much better footing than many expected them to gain. They beat a good lot by one goal one try and four minors to one try and six minors.

OLD IZAAK.

It may not be generally known that in 1882, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh nearly lost his life while angling. He was fishing near Santiago, being in command of the reserve squadron at the time, when it is supposed that having hooked a heavy pike or salmon, his foot slipped on a weed-covered stone, and he fell into the raging water of a weir-stream, sixteen feet in depth. He was carried under the surface four times, and fought for life for half an hour before he succeeded in reaching land. He is not the only member of the Royal family who loves the gentle art, for it is reported that H.R.H. the Princess of Wales derives much pleasure from pike fishing.

It has been said that the Lea roach anglers are are the most skilful fishermen in the world, and, after having watched many of them at work, using a twenty foot roach pole, with a tight line of fine hair at the end, I willing give an unqualified assent to this opinion. The splendid takes of big roach which they make from a river supposed, although erroneously, not to be so well stocked as the Thames, certainly justify it. To an angler accustomed to fish in the Nottingham style, with plenty of line on his winch, the fact of a 1lb. roach being brought to bank at the end of a tight hair line may afford a cause for wondering how it is done, but the Lea anglers are masters of the art of killing their fish in the water, or, to use another term, they know how to play the fish with the rod. They skilfully turn the first mad rush of a fish which is hooked, without absolutely checking it, and then play it until the fish is so exhausted that the length of the rod can be diminished by taking the bottom joints off, and it can be safely landed.

Where the tight line would fail is, as often happens when roach fishing, if the angler happened to hook a heavy barbel. I may at once admit that I have never fished with a tight line, that is a line fastened to the end of the rod, but I have killed some very large barbel, four of my best weighing over 9lb. each, and I venture to say that these fish could never be taken on a tight line of such strength as the Lea "roachers" use. The first rush of a barbel hooked on roach tackle cannot be stopped with two or three yards of line, although there comes a time when the winch can be checked, and it can be played on the give and take of the rod.

As a fighting fish I think more of the barbel than of the fierce pike. The former affords a dull, dogged, stubborn resistance, which the tackle must be strong and judiciously used to overcome, while the latter, a bit of a bully in its way, soon gives in when it is checked. It seems as though nature, in order to equalise matters, has given the pike as a weapon a wonderful array of powerful teeth, but has deprived it of the courage which a barbel possesses without having the teeth to aid it.

Mr. Rolt is evidently a fortunate and skilful angler. While fishing in the Lea on a recent date near "Ye Old Ferrie Boat House" at Tottenham, he succeeded in landing a splendid carp weighing 9lb. 5oz.

The Anglers' Association continue quietly, and without brag and costly ceremony, to do good work in the interests of anglers. It is announced that the Flander's Weir Fishery has now been rented by them, and is open for the use of their members.

Happening to meet a friend the other day in the neighbourhood of Bishopsgate-street, who, at the commencement of the season had gone to live at Kingston-on-Thames, in order to get some river fishing, I asked him what sport he had enjoyed, and the reply was simply "none at all." He informed me that only during one entire day's out had he succeeded in taking a few roach, but scarcely another fish had he had although fishing continuously during the afternoons and evenings, and he confirmed me in the opinion which I have already expressed that "the river reports" are purely imaginative.

I am still smarting under one of those disappointments of which every angler has experience. On Saturday last I received an invitation from an old school chum to visit a small village in Oxfordshire, over the well-being of the inhabitants of which he watches in the capacity of doctor, and to fish a pool in which, owing to some eccentricity on the part of the owner, a fishing line had not been wetted for "thirty years." Anglers can understand that I went to bed "and almost wept for downright sorrow, to think that the night must pass before the morrow," but Sunday found me on my way, with tackle, and a splendid can of live Thames dace, for I had determined to take my own tip, and have a turn at the pike. My hopes rose high when on Monday morning I stood beside the water which, as far as appearance went, surpassed all my expectations, and I thought I was going to have a red letter day when I threw my first bait in, for it must have gone straight into the jaws of a pike, as the float immediately disappeared on touching the water, and I struck and soon landed a four-pounder. But after that not another bite, or even a smell, did I get, and I returned to London in the evening recognising the fact that hope, and indifference to disappointment, constitute a most valuable addition to an angler's mental outfit.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

Not a little good sense found utterance at the last meeting of the Liverpool Microscopical Society as to the best means of diffusing a knowledge of the microscope and its wonderful powers. Any one possessed of this beautiful instrument has a previously unknown world thrown open to his mind. That is, provided he has been taught how to use it to the best advantage; for lack of that teaching not a few of the microscopes given to boys and girls are next door to useless. A few simple lessons at school would prevent that mischance, and at the same time help to introduce the juvenile understanding to an endless domain of refined and thoughtful pleasure.

One of the speakers on this interesting occasion strongly urged the members present to make a practice of studying the minute animal of our ponds and lakes. Nothing is easier. Armed with a number of small phials, the microscopist goes forth to hunt for water; when found, he bottles off a little, corks it up tightly, and renews his search. By the time he gets home he will have all his phials full for microscopic study at leisure. Very beautiful are some of the organisms he will then see; very ugly, others. But by careful and often repeated watching, he will gradually get to know something of their habits and peculiarities. With a good duplex lamp and a fairly powerful glass, the microscopist has quite a menagerie wherewith to amuse himself during the long winter evenings.

A butcher at Evesham has been fined £5 and £1 8s. costs for shooting a dog and leaving the poor creature to linger on in horrible agony. Good! The magistrates further said that they were "in half a mind" to send the inhuman brute to prison without the option of a fine. Better still! That may serve to convince him, and others of his kidney, that the law regards cruelty to animals as a serious offence. But best of all would it have been had the other half of the magisterial mind waived its scruples. I am really longing to see some offender sent to prison; really longing.

A correspondent, "G. R.," has a dog which every now and then goes off into a sort of paralytic fit, when he loses the use of his legs although retaining his faculties. Each attack lasts from five to ten minutes; when it has passed away the animal is as well as ever. The curious thing is that the mysterious disease is coincident with the removal of the family some three months ago from London to South Norwood. Until then, the dog had never suffered a single attack. I am inclined to assign vertigo as the cause, but this is necessarily a mere conjecture. Another correspondent's pet dog is suffering from asthma, which never troubles it during the day but comes on badly at nights when the animal is placed in a colder temperature. There is no cure for asthma, but the distress it causes can be greatly modified by keeping the sufferer in a warm, equable temperature.

"Guttersnipe" has a pet frog which he is extremely anxious to keep through the winter. I should suggest that it should be supplied with plenty of peat or other loose material and moss. It can then bury itself and will probably sleep through the cold weather comfortably if kept in ordinary, not heated, temperature. If it does so it will not require food, but it will be very voracious when it wakes, and should be given whatever insect food is at hand, as well as plenty of water. Avoid poking it up during hybernation.

Mr. D. S. Hawkins sends me the following interesting anecdote from Burnham, in Essex:—

While standing in Belvidere-street here the other day, two friends of mine saw a cat some distance off which seemed to be in distress, and on a closer inspection it proved to be troubled by a small stoat which was hanging on to the left side of its jaw. The cat did not make the least exertion to get free, and would no doubt have died shortly as it seemed very weak. My friend at once set his terrier on to the stoat, which was killed instantly, and the poor old cat managed to crawl through some palings.

I expect that the cat had attacked the stoat first, but had found the latter too much for her. Stoats and weasels are known to be very courageous and vicious animals, and I have heard stories of their attacking human beings. I do not know, however, that any of these stories have been corroborated, so it is not safe to trust to their truth. Information is wanted on this subject.

Concerning the homing faculties of cats, I have received a letter from Mr. Banfield. The incident recorded took place at Beccles, Suffolk. A cat had been condemned to perpetual banishment on account of its thieving propensities. My correspondent carried it off in a fishing basket for about ten miles. It was then thrown over the wall of an orchard ten feet high, and my correspondent returned home. On arriving there he found that pussy had preceded him by about an hour, and was calmly sitting in an arm-chair. Needless to say, she was permitted to remain after this, no matter what she stole.

"C. C. L." very kindly sends a cure for mange. My correspondent has had many dogs afflicted with mange, and has never known this recipe to fail. Put plenty of flower of sulphur in the dog's food before applying the remedy. Then get some black sulphur, paraffin oil, and flask oil. Mix them well into a thin paste, so that it will run easily into the coat. Rub the mixture all over the dog. Two or three applications will cure it.

THE ACTOR.

Mr. Sapte's new comedietta was badly treated at the Gaiety on Monday. At least two of the three gentlemen who figure in it were shaky as to their "words," and there were suspicions that the third was not wholly at his ease. This was hard upon Mr. Sapte, and it was not less hard, I may add, on the critics, who ought not to be asked to go and pass judgment upon a piece which had not even been sufficiently rehearsed.

Those who went on from the Gaiety to the Albert Hall to hear the Russian Opera Company may possibly have wished themselves back in the Strand. It was a cheerless "entertainment," not because the singing was not excellent—it was often so—but because the programme was comparatively so trite, and also because the Albert Hall, when sparsely occupied, is not the most cosy of concert rooms.

The company will no doubt do better at the Novelty (I beg pardon, the Jodrell), though their choice of Rubenstein's "Demon" as the opening attraction is very generally regretted. "Mazeppa" would in every way have been preferable. A provincial musical critic, who has seen and heard the troupe in opera, tells me that its efforts are very interesting, but that is not a very enthusiastic expression. However, the proof of the pudding is in the eating.

The present revival of "The Two Orphans" is the most notable which has taken place in London since the play was reproduced at the Olympic in 1878-79. The cast on that occasion was in several instances identical with the original of 1874. Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. William Rignold, Miss Ernstone, and Mrs. Huntley, were all in it, Miss Marion Terry being the Louise, and Miss Helen Barry the Comtesse de Linière. Mr. Rignold would no doubt have been engaged by Miss Hewitt had he not been established at the Vaudeville.

The young lady who figures so prominently on the new St. James's Theatre programme is taking down from a shelf a volume labelled "Modern Comedy." That label may look a little incongrous when—or, shall we say, if?—as is rumoured, Mr. Gilbert's "Romola" is, by and bye "put up" by Mr. Barrington. But the incongruity, if it ever occurs, won't matter. Is it generally known, I wonder, that Mr. Bernard Partridge, the artist who has designed the programme I refer to, is identical with Mr. Bernard Gould, lately acting at Terry's Theatre?

Mr. Richard Mansfield deserves credit for the combined thoughtfulness and generosity exhibited in his undertaking to produce and play in "Prince Karl," next Friday, in aid of the refugees in the East-end. He has spoken to me most sympathetically on the subject of the shocking privations suffered by the poor in that part of London. He has, of course, the strong approval of the Bishop of Bedford, as well as of many other influential persons, who have written to express their appreciation of his efforts.

"Prince Karl" itself is the play in which Mr. Mansfield made a success in America, after first securing the ear of the public by his Baron Chevrial. First performed at Boston, it was taken to New York, and had a gratifying "run." It was especially popular, I am told, with the feminine portion of the community, who liked its pleasant tone and atmosphere. Those who are so fortunate as to secure a seat on the 19th are likely to find it an agreeable change after "Jekyll and Hyde" and "A Parisian Romance."

Mr. Mansfield's part—the title rôle—is that of a young German prince, who has been impoverished, and becomes courier to the lady with whom he is in love. Mr. Mansfield endows him, of course, with an accent. The part, I gather, is not a very strong one, but it is sympathetic and attractive. The play itself, the scene of which is laid in Germany, with (as the Scotch say) a "good few" Yankees among the characters, is, it seems, pure comedy—light and bright, and likely, therefore, to be all the more popular.

I am sorry to hear that Mr. Henry Bracy is going to Australia. There ought to have been work for him here in England, for we have few such excellent acting tenors for comic opera. I remember with pleasure his work at the Savoy, the Comedy, and the Strand. However, if he is to leave us, it is well that he should have practical compliment paid him before he goes; and that will take the appropriate form of a benefit performance at the Savoy on Wednesday week.

I hear that a very curious Thackeray "find" has just been made—nothing less than the manuscript of a grotesque melodrama, called "The Brigand's Revenge," written by the novelist when he was only 23, and in a vein of delightful exaggeration. The Surrey drama is very happily hit off, and the illustrations which accompany the text are said to be excruciatingly funny. The play is preceded by a supposed notice of the performance, taken, it is pretended, from a local newspaper.

The colloquy *Punch* prints this week—that between the amateur stage manager and the amateur actor (with a very Israelitish nasal organ), the latter of whom declines to play Melter Moss in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" because he would "have to wear a false nose"—is based on actual fact; the story being told (as it was told to me a week or two ago) concerning a well-known man about town, by no means unconnected with the theatrical profession.

JACK ALLROUND.

What is "the best method of keeping walnuts, cob nuts, &c., moist, so as to peel during the autumn and winter months?" asks "R. H. J." Several plans are adopted with success. I have known nuts packed in covered earthenware jars which were then buried a foot or more in well drained, but not too dry earth. The nuts were like newly gathered fruit in January, and on into the spring. But in places where the earth was too moist this plan has been found not to answer. I have heard of walnuts doing well when put into earthen jars, salt put over them, the jars covered close and left in a damp cellar, these, when needed for use, should be washed in cold water. Walnuts for storing are better let fall from the trees themselves than gathered. Perhaps the safest plan to adopt is to spread out your nuts to dry in some covered airy place. Get rid of all outside moisture, and when sweet and dry pack them in boxes, jars, or casks in layers, having between each layer of nuts a layer of fine perfectly dry sand, dry the sand if necessary in the oven or before the fire, put your packed boxes or casks in a dry but not hot place. As you take them out for use, at first they will need no more than a steeping for half an hour or so in cold water, to which a little salt is added, later on increase the length of time for steeping.

"I have a perambulater, the hood of which is made of a kind of American leather. It is black, and the black is chipping off, what had I best do with it to make it as good as new?" I fear "G. W. X. Y." cannot restore the chipped American cloth to look like new. Moreover, as the shades of black and amount of gloss differ much in these cloths I am somewhat at a loss how to direct my correspondent to match the colour. A very good black enamel for leather is thus made:—Mix together the whites of two eggs, one teaspoonful of spirits of wine, one ounce of sugar, and as much powdered ivory black as will produce the necessary shade. If the colour be a blue black a little powdered Prussian blue might be added. Apply the mixture with a sponge, and polish it with a piece of soft silk.

In reply to "R. J. N." red cabbage is now in prime order for pickling; a firm hard head is best. You should take off the loose outer leaves and then cut the cabbage across in narrow stripes, the finer you cut it the better the pickle. As you cut put the shreds on a large shallow dish, and when all is cut cover it over with a thick layer of salt, tip the dish at one end to let all the purple juice run off, and let it so remain for twenty-four hours. Take as much vinegar as you think you will need to cover the cabbage, a handful of whole black pepper and bruised ginger, broken into little pieces, more or less of both, according to taste. Some add a few cloves and a little mace broken up. Boil the vinegar and spices together; when the vinegar comes to the boil pour it into a pan to cool. Stir up the red cabbage that has been lying by, draining off the liquor. Then add a handful or two more of salt, and let it drain for another six or seven hours; then drain and squeeze the purple juice from it, and put the cabbage into jars, distributing the boiled spices through it. Fill the jars with the cold vinegar, and cork securely, so as to exclude air. The pickle is ready for use at once.

"What will get rid of a plague of rats? There is nothing but to wage a steady warfare against the plague. I have heard of instances where a free scattering of chloride of lime in their holes and about their haunts has been tried with decided advantage, but before that was resorted to they were trapped in large numbers by various devices. First, box traps were used, as many as fifteen at a time, and these were baited regularly for five nights, the traps being fixed open. On the sixth night the traps were baited as usual, but were all set for catching, and a great take was made, but I cannot tell the numbers. The vermin were left alone for a time; a little food was then thrown about the holes, and after a few days some common gin traps were plunged in boiling water to take all smell from them, and with cotton-gloved hands carried to the holes, before which they were set, and well marked with a sprinkling of sawdust. A fair capture was again made.

"D. D." asks for a recipe for good orange wine. To make nine gallons of wine, boil twenty-eight pounds of loaf sugar, with eight gallons of water, and the crushed shells and whites of four eggs, well whisked; boil about half an hour, skimming carefully all the time. Let the liquid cool. Take ninety oranges, peel and cut them across in halves, squeeze and strain them into a tub, also staining the boiled sugar liquid when cool, and mix it well with the orange juice; ferment the whole with half a pound of yeast on a toast, and let it stand for twenty-four hours. Then put it into the cask, and when fermentation is over—which you will learn by the cessation of the hissing noise—bung the cask closely. Three months after the wine may be racked, and nine months later bottled. If you wish to impart the flavour of rind to the wine, pare off the yellow rind of half the oranges and pour two gallons of the sugar and water liquid over them, leaving them to stand for four days; then strain and mix with the wine. The general proportion is ten Seville oranges to three pounds of loaf sugar for every gallon of wine.

GENERAL CHATTER.

Kensington Gardens will soon be completely "deforested" unless some check be placed on the operations of the experts. Quite a hundred fine trees must have been lately felled, and I can answer for it, from personal inspection, that the majority, when lying on the ground, showed no sign of decay. Even when that was the case, it would have sufficed to lop off the tops and decayed branches. It looks suspicious, too, that most of the trees singled out for destruction are exceptionally straight, thus forming valuable timber. Who are the buyers, and what prices have they paid?

Is it really impossible to render it feasible for respectable men to walk through the streets after dark without being pestered by feminine solicitations? I do not speak of mere accosting; that is a small nuisance. Encouraged by long impunity, the night hawks of Leicester-square and Regent-street now follow up their intended prey, often adding manual to verbal endearments. Take my own experience. Last Saturday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, I had occasion to walk from the Strand to the Oxford Circus. Although I went at a smart pace, and looked neither to the right or the left, no fewer than nine separate times was my arm taken by objectionable women. Ought this to be?

The Bombay Municipal Council has petitioned the Government to bestow the title of "Worshipful" on its president. Why not? It would not cost anything. The only objection that I can see is that the term, if translated too literally into the native tongue, might create a belief in the divinity of the civic dignitary, and so cause him to be added to the three hundred and thirty-three million gods of the Hindoo pantheon.

The electric light people are seeking to make capital for their illuminating agency by asserting that if it were in use the metropolis would have no "dark corners" for the benefit of murderers. That would depend upon circumstances. Only give the gas companies carte blanche, and they will readily undertake to illuminate every alley and slum. It is the stinginess of local authorities which really creates "dark corners," and as that would operate as much against electricity as against gas, London would not gain in safety by substituting new lamps for old.

In the course of a week or two Trafalgar-square and Wellington-place will be respectively ornamented with statues of the hero of Khartoum and the conqueror of Bonaparte. But the open space at Piccadilly Circus still cries aloud for embellishment. When will that much-needed work be taken in hand? It is discreditable to the wealthiest quarter of the metropolis that such a hideous eyesore should have been suffered to exist for more than a year.

There are some fond mothers who seem to take delight in making their children look ridiculous. This craze shows itself more especially in the case of little girls, who are often to be seen quite crushed down and obliterated by enormous hats. From the adult point of view, their faces cannot be seen at all; all one perceives is a sort of peripatetic mushroom with a good deal of millinery ornamenting its top.

The name of the principal tribe with which our troops are fighting at the Black Mountain is "the Hassanzais." I think this must be a misspelling for "the Assassins." The latter appellation would suit them down to the ground; they are as ruthless cut-throats and brigands as the world has ever seen.

Dear old Ally Sloper is overdoing the advertisement business just a bit. One even hears the opinion expressed that his appearances at places of entertainment come into the category of public nuisances. Sloperism is a fine cult, but it is possible to have too much of a good thing. Besides, Ally is a king among men, and kings should not make themselves too common.

There are two Richmonds in the literary field, each using the letter "Q" as his professional hall-mark. Could not the second one have chosen some other member of the alphabet? It is a trifle hard on the original "Q" to be diddled out of his birthright, and without even a mess of pottage to show for it. Most of us know who he is and hold his signature in high esteem. But this other "Q"—who is he, and what business has he in that well-manned galley?

What is it, I wonder, that gives one such a strong taste of sulphur when travelling on the Underground Railway? For some years after the opening of "the sewer" this was not the case. The air was, of course, as much vitiated then as it is now; more, indeed, the ventilation being less. But the palate remained free from that odious flavour of sulphur. Can there be any difference in the quality of the fuel consumed by the engines? Perhaps; economy is often miserably short-sighted.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From *Moonshine.*)

Yes, while we were shedding tears in the belief that Mr. O'Brien was dying a slow death of skilly, he was nourished upon dainties from outside. Ham sandwiches, chicken sandwiches, tongue sandwiches, were conveyed to him by anxious friends with a zeal that must have made him wonder whether he was an Irish martyr after all, or only a children's party.

Mr. Dillon is extremely angry with the Irish Secretary for his remarks upon the humbug of martyrdom. It must be admitted that, on the sandwich question, Mr. Balfour was more than amusing; he rose to the dignity of the occasion, and was absolutely cutting.

At the meeting of the National League, Mr. Biggar, of all people in the world, proposed to prohibit the use of intoxicants in all the Irish clubs. The proposal was vetoed by a large majority. It was likely that it should be so. Irishmen will never give up their glass of whisky as long as—there is any one left to stand it.

INTERESTED.—Little Sister (who is learning languages, to elder brother, who is learning stenograph): Oh, Tommy, do let me hear you speak shorthand.

WATCH IT.

If you're strolling at ease
Down a populous street,
And stopping sometimes
An acquaintance to greet;
Or pausing to look
At a well-disposed shop,
How can you take care of
Your gems, while you stop,
From the wretches who steal,
With a neat little snatch?
The answer is obvious—
Keep a good watch.

"That puts another complexion on the case," as the silversmith said when he polished up an old watch.

(From *Punch.*)

WHITECHAPEL, 1888.—First Member of "Criminal Class": Fine body o' men, the per-leece!—Second Ditto: Uncommon fine!—it's lucky for hus as there's sech a bloomin' few on 'em! "I have to observe that the Metropolitan Police have not large reserves doing nothing and ready to meet emergencies; but every man has his duty assigned to him, and I can only strengthen the Whitechapel district by drawing men from duty in other parts of the Metropolis."—Sir Charles Warren's statement. "There is one policeman to every 700 persons."—Vide recent statistics.

A NEW AND AGREEABLE TOY.—THE PARACHUTE.—You tie a big stone to the four corners of a pocket-handkerchief, and fling it as high as you can. Sometimes the handkerchief expands and retards the fall of the stone—sometimes it doesn't.

OUR NEW M.F.H.—Kennel Huntsman: A man brought this here last night, but he didn't leave no message to say if it were for ridin' or biling'. [Delight of our new M.F.H., Mr. Popple, who has given £40 for it to carry a whip.]

AN IRISH DELICACY.—The Parnellite members are declared by a contemporary to give themselves the airs of exceptional education, and delicacy of constitution. Let them, then, be so careful of their constitution, as closely to confine the pursuit of their aims and ends to constitutional methods.

TO THE CITY OF LONDON (after the recent accident).—"Si Monumentum requiris, circumspice!" Free translation—"If you still want the Monument, look out!"

(From *Fun.*)

AN UNFORTUNATE REMARK.—Mr. Tallboys: Who is that very pretty girl talking to Lady Gossiper?—Miss Darklocks: Oh, she is my sister. —Mr. Tallboys: Indeed! I should not have thought it. You are not at all like her.—[And then he wondered at her subsequent coolness.

ONE FOR HIM.—Young Spoonington: D'you like those boas? You must find them an awful bother sometimes, don't you?—Miss Gwendoline Ermyntrude: Oh, we have to put up with bores occasionally.

NOT MUCH HARM DONE.—Hearty Party: Hullo, old chap, you are looking seedy! What's up?—Seedy Party: Oh, it's all right. Only just back from my holidays. Shall recover in a day or two, I hope, now I'm back.

SHARP PUNISHMENT.—Free board and lodging for two months, with practical instruction in the art of oakum-picking, has been awarded to a man named Sharpe, for cracking nuts and talking at a Salvation Army meeting. Well, it was rather personal to crack nuts at a meeting where nearly all the nuts there gathered must have been—not to put too fine a point upon it—impaired.

She was a novice in the art dramatic. At her first rehearsal it was painfully evident that the mantle of Mrs. Siddons had got lost somewhere in transit. So she was "taken out of the part," and then she went home in tears and a hansom, and said the manager had "taken her character away."

The Metropolitan Board of Works has ordered a "concise" history of the work of the board to be written. How would "Jobbery, Bribery, and Corruption" do?

Young Simple, who married into apartments a few months ago, has arrived at the conclusion that it is far easier to get married than it is to get furniture.

(From *Judy.*)

SAM WELLERISMS.—"I've been blackberrying," as the man remarked when he returned from the funeral of an African potentate. "That's the best thing I've heard for a long time," as the young man exclaimed when he heard his old aunt's will read, in which he was left sole heir. "I speak within bounds," as the man said in the House of Detention. "I'm marking time," as the fellow remarked when he was repainting the face of the clock. "I'm suffering from a gastric(k) disorder," as the householder observed when he found that his gas meter had been registoring against him all the time he was at the seaside. "It will bring them on soon, monsoon," as the Indian farmer said when he went out to look at his crops, at the commencement of the rainy season, and saw a big cloud forming overhead.

SUGGESTED MATRIMONIAL EXAMINATION.—Examination of Female Candidate.—1. Give a detailed account of all your former flirtations, with extenuating circumstances, if there were any. 2. Which of your husband's faults do you intend to set about correcting as soon as the ceremony is over? 3. Have you the smallest notion of housekeeping? if so, which? 4. Do you paint, dye your hair, or wear false teeth; and do you mean to continue doing so? 5. How would you proceed to sew on an ordinary shirt-button? 6. Can you, do you imagine, make a shilling go as far at least as fivepence-three-farthings and one-eighth? 7. Supposing you had to make real jam, how would you set about it?

L'ENFANT TERRIBLE AGAIN.—Scene — Mrs. Fortune-Catcher's dining-room. Party at dinner previous to going to the opera. Among the guests, Sir Tiny Smallweed, Bart., very wealthy, but only five feet one. Expected to propose to Miss Fortune-Catcher. Mabel (ætat seven) is introduced for dessert.—Mabel: Mamma, dear, may I go to the opera, too?—Mrs. F. C.: No, my darling; the opera isn't for little girls, it's only for grown-up people, you know.—Mabel (after a pause, sulkily): Well, Sir Tiny Smallweed's going, and I'm sure he's not grown up. [Unpleasant sensation down everybody's back. Carriages ordered as soon as possible. Mabel removed to nursery for instant annihilation.

(From *Funny Folks.*)

NO COMPETITION IN THIS BUSS-INESS.—A solicitor's clerk has very properly been fined five pounds for forcibly kissing a young lady in a public conveyance. At first sight, however, in these days of penny and half-penny omnibus fares, five pounds for a buss on a short journey does seem pretty steep.

GIVING IT A NAME.—The City, by its choice of the new Lord Mayor, evidently means to put forward its venerable character as a reason why its ancient rights and privileges should be maintained. It will now be able to point with pride to its White Head!

MOLLUSCIOUS.—The oysters, we read, complain this year of want of warmth. What a testimony to the wretched summer, when these bivalves, which lie in their "beds" all day, and are only taken up by the dredgers to be immediately "tucked in" by the consumer, complain!

A new explosive called "Ekrasite" has been invented. Recent experiments have shown it to be so effective that the proprietor, we should think, will find no difficulty in making it go off well in the market.

Pecuniary Anomaly—That the possessor of a Cool million should be considered a "Warm man."

A Wag in his "Weigh"—The grocer who gives a friend short weight as a practical joke.

Mistaking your Vacation—Taking your holiday at the wrong time.

(From *Ally Sloper.*)

"Mum's the word, you know!" whispered old Fusby to his friend old Brown. "I shouldn't say anything of what I've just told you to your son; new tubs leak, you know!" "Humph! So do old cisterns!" murmured young Brown.

"I've made a resolution that I'll only smoke three pipes a day for the future," said Jones. "Why is that resolution like a crying baby at the theatre?" asked Smith. "Give it up," said Jones. "Because it wants carrying out," remarked Smith.

"I say, 'Arriet," chihiked 'Arry, "I'm a-goin' to write up to the 'Arf-'Oliday for one of them prizes. 'Ow do you spell the blessed thing, with a haitch or a hoe?"

"What's that?" growled old Grumbleby; "another centenarian? Bless my soul! I can't imagine how people can afford to live so long. I'm only sixty, and what with three flyaway daughters, an extravagant wife, and rates and taxes, I'm nearly ruined already."

They had been tasting some very strong brandied port, and the wine merchant observed, "That would be a very good wine to lay down." "Yes," agreed the Hon. Billy; "to lay down the man who drank much of it."

The McNab treated the family to a fantasia upon the bagpipes, and, when he had concluded, he looked round with honest pride, and remarked, "Eh, mon, but that's vara deefficult!" "Is it?" said the O'Flaherty. "Be jabers, Oi wish it had been impossible!"

"We will have tea, Bridget, if you please; and we will have a couple of slices of bacon with the tea," said a new mistress to her Irish servant. Interval, at the termination of which Bridget brings in the tea tray. "Where is the bacon, Bridget?" asked the mistress. "In the taypot, mum! Yer said ye'd have it with the tay, so I put it inter the pot; but I don't know how it will taste at all, at all."

She had suburn hair, and he wanted to say something very cutting, so he observed, "In some parts of Scotland I believe they light the streets with red-headed girls." "Humph! that never would do in your town," answered the girl. "Why not?" asked the young fellow. "Why, you'd be hugging the lamp-posts all day, as well as half the night," was the crushing reply.

CAREER OF A YOUTHFUL CRIMINAL.

Robert Holroyd Goat, described as a shopman, and 19 years of age, was indicted under no less than six counts in a long indictment, at the Middlesex Sessions this week, for having stolen from the dwelling-house of Annie Jones, the keeper of a private hotel in Bedford-place, two rings and other articles, value £150, the property of Margaret Deighton; from the house of Mr. Septimus Mann, a bracelet, necklace, and pendant, value £30, the property of Ethel Goodair; also with stealing from the dwelling-house of Mr. Henry Dow, of 44, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, three rings and other articles, value £50, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Annie Piggott; from the house of Mr. Frederick Smith, of the West Central Hotel, Southampton-row, a watch, two gold brooches, a bracelet with diamonds, a gold cross, two gold watches, &c.; and further with stealing from Captain Wombwell, of Jermyn-street, four lockets and other articles, of the value of nearly £200. The prisoner pleaded guilty to all these charges.—Mr. Fulton appeared for the prosecution, instructed by the county solicitor, and stated that the charge was a very extraordinary one. The prisoner, who was scarcely 20 years of age, had been engaged for a long time past in robbing visitors at private hotels, and, according to his own confession, he had stolen about £1,000 worth of property, £700 of which, however, had been recovered. One feature of this case was that the prisoner had not disposed of this large amount of property by pledging it at pawnbrokers, but he had sold it right out in some instances to them.—The Assistant Judge: Yes; and I suppose very quickly re-sold by them?—Mr. Forrest Fulton: Yes, my lord. There is another feature in this very extraordinary case, and that is that there happens to be no less than thirty other cases against him. On one occasion he went down to Eastbourne, where he was charged, but unfortunately after a short remand discharged, for having committed a similar offence in that town. In part payment he there gave to a solicitor some of the stolen property to defend him.—Detective-inspector Conquest (Bow-street), who had charge of the case, was questioned by the judge, and said the prisoner had been three times summarily convicted. Although so young he believed that he had been paying his addresses to two respectable young women with a view to marriage. Witness had an idea that the prisoner had been made the dupe of others.—Messrs. Hurrell and Hutton, who appeared for the defence, said that was the case, and in mitigation of punishment pleaded the youth of the prisoner. —In passing sentence the Assistant Judge said: This is a class of case which calls upon me to give a very exemplary sentence. It is said the prisoner is young; that may be so, but he has been convicted three times before, and the multiplicity of his offences makes me regard him as an incorrigible thief.—The prisoner was then sentenced to five years' penal servitude upon each of the six charges, but as these sentences were ordered to run concurrently, the effect will be that he will only suffer five years' imprisonment.

LAW OF DISTRESS AMENDMENT ACT.

At the Edmonton County Court the other day, Judge Abdy drew attention to the above Act, which comes into operation on the 31st of the present month. It was, he said, a very interesting measure, and made important alterations in the law of distress for rent. Certain goods and chattels of the tenant or his family would henceforth be exempt from distress, the protection extending to beds, bedding, and tools of trade to the extent of £5, all of which were liable to seizure under the old law. The necessity of appraisement before sale of goods distrained for rent is abolished, except where the tenant or owner of the goods requires in writing such appraisement to be made, and the landlord or other person levying the distress may, without such requirements, sell the goods and chattels without causing them to be previously appraised. To avoid private sales, where property is often disposed of at much below its real value, at the request of the tenant or owner, the goods must be removed to a public auction-room, and, by request, the five days within which the tenant or owner of the goods and chattels may replevy the same shall be extended to a period of not more than fifteen days. Then a death-blow is given to unscrupulous persons who have heretofore traded as brokers, inasmuch as under the new law no person can act as a bailiff to levy any distress unless he shall be authorised so to act by a certificate in writing under the hand of a county court judge, and his honour stated that he should be prepared to sign the necessary forms on the 13th inst. If found to be guilty of any extortion or other misconduct in the execution of his duty such authorised bailiff will be liable to have his certificate cancelled, and if any person not holding a certificate under the Act shall levy and distrain the person so levying, and any person who has authorised him to levy, will be deemed to have committed a trespass.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From *St. Stephen's Review.*)

I wonder who set about the rumour that his Grace the Duke of Norfolk was about to marry Miss McTavish. It was entirely unfounded from beginning to end, though I think it more than probable that the duke will in time remarry. For the present, however, "the Clan McTavish" has *not* "come to plunder and ravish," and the field is still open to the numerous American ladies desirous of marrying an English duke. What I complain of, however, is the reckless way in which contributors to certain of our contemporaries manufacture false news to build up "pars" upon.

Whilst the taste for slumming continues, it would be well for visitors from Mayfair not to confine their curiosity to the mere scenes of the tragedies, but to visit the real seats of the evil—the homes of the very poor. Let them visit the match-box makers at work in their little attics, the poor women who pluck rabbit skins in a putrid atmosphere for a few halfpence a day, and the sack-makers; let them cross the water and see the squalid courts in Southwark, the homes of the peripatetic minstrels, the costermongers, the basket-makers, and a host of others who live their long dreary lives on the margin of starvation. Well-to-do London numbers some half-million souls, but what of the remaining millions? Conceive what would be the result if some day, egged on by agitators and driven to desperation by want, they left their cellars and dens, and overrun the West-end. If from merely selfish motives, surely it would be worth our while to do something to transform this hotbed of vice and misery into something less acutely dangerous.

Somehow or another, people who once have the tongue of scandal raised against them, justly or unjustly, never seem to be able to shake it off afterwards. Thus, it will be remembered that Sir William Harcourt, while Home Secretary, at question time in the House of Commons was made the butt of various inquiries by the Irish members into the notorious Mrs. Jefferies case, and so pointed and persistent were these queries, as propounded by his present Home Rule colleagues, that unthinking and stupid people actually used to talk of Sir William as though he were in some measure responsible for the scandal itself. Of course, this is too utterly ridiculous, but it has no doubt given rise to the following singular anecdote.

Some short time since, during the London season, Sir William was a guest at a distinguished banquet given by a distinguished host. His *vis-a-vis* was a very vivacious and pretty French lady, to whom the scion of the Plantagenets tried to make himself agreeable in her own idiom. Whether he accidentally or otherwise made a *faux pas* in a tongue of which he is, of course, not so consummate a master as he is of English the raconteur sayeth not, but it is related that the fair one, forgetting the surroundings, deliberately threw a glass of wine in the baronet's face, and that Sir William, having gravely wiped his massive features with his napkin, the dinner proceeded, the company being too well bred to take notice of the painful incident.

The story, which is largely in circulation, ought to be stopped peremptorily, for, whatever my political opinion of Sir William may be, it is too bad to hear such a malicious statement without being in a position to contradict it.

(From *Life.*)

The Emperor of Austria is the most eccentric of smokers. His tastes in tobacco run in a very democratic direction, for his favourite weed is the cheap and evil-smelling cigar affected by the Viennese cabmen. The Emperor will hardly consent to smoke any other tobacco, and as the cigar in question is particularly pungent, the gentlemen of his Court who have to dance attendance on his Majesty, endure martyrdom. Some years ago a benevolent fraud was attempted on the Emperor. Cigars of the finest brand were prepared in the exact shape and form of the vile weeds the Emperor smoked, and were sent to his Majesty's purveyor, who was instructed to represent these choice imitations as the abominable weeds themselves. But the Imperial palate was not to be deceived. The Imperial nose detected the fine quality of the aroma, and missed the horrid pungency characteristic of the cabby's smoke. The imitations were thrown away, and ever since the purveyor to the Emperor has refused to be corrupted. The Emperor still revels in his penny regalias.

There will be three marriages in the Greek Royal House next year. The Crown Prince will marry the Emperor of Germany's sister; Prince George will espouse the Princess Marguerite d'Orleans; and the Princess Alexandra, the King's daughter, will be married to the Grand Duke Paul Romanoff of Russia, the youngest brother of the Czar, who, by the way, is married to the bride's aunt. Looking back a few years, who could have anticipated such brilliant alliances for the children of a cadet of the Danish Royal House?

The appointment of Lord Clandeboye, the eldest son of the Earl of Dufferin, to a post in the expedition to Cabul, will surprise many of the old-fashioned school, but is really of more collateral importance than appears on the surface. Practically it is the recognition of Militia rank. Lord Clandeboye was originally—as he is still—a Militia officer. At the time of the Bechuanaland expedition, he volunteered as a trooper into Methuen's Horse, from which he was promoted to a lieutenancy in Carrington's Horse. Reverting at the close of the campaign to his own Militia rank, he was, by virtue of his commission in that branch of the service, appointed as extra aide-de-camp to his father, the Earl of Dufferin, Governor-general of India, and has now by virtue of the same commission, been appointed to the Afghan Mission. Not only is he so personally popular that everyone who knows him will rejoice at his appointment, but the fact that he has been nominated for that post is an important recognition of the position occupied by the Reserve forces in our scheme of national defence.

(From *The World.*)

The alterations in the private apartments at Windsor Castle, and the extensive decorative work which has been in progress for some time past in both the state and the private apartments, are all to be entirely finished before the end of this month. Sir Henry Ponsonby, who has been staying at his house in the castle during his holiday, has several times inspected the improvements, one of the most important of which has been the erection of a very large new organ, which is so placed that it serves both for the services in the private chapel and for concerts or recitals in St. George's Hall.

The Schloss of Pelesch, near Sinaia, where the Prince of Wales has been staying, is the favourite residence of the King and Queen of Roumania, and it was only completed about two years ago, having altogether cost upwards of £200,000. The house, which is of red brick, is in the French Gothic style, with turrets, gables, and verandahs. It is lighted by electricity, and was furnished from the principal capitals of Europe, and decorated by a regiment of workpeople from Paris. One suite of rooms is furnished and adorned in pure Turkish fashion. The grounds, laid out in terraces, slope to the river, and the scenery all round is magnificent, the house being built on a plateau, with the Carpathian Mountains behind and on both sides, covered for miles with pine and beech forest, and a romantic valley in front. The forests round Sinaia swarm with game.

The Emperor William has privately intimated his intention of coming to England next year, but not before the middle of June; and he will visit the King of the Belgians at Brussels about the same time.

The most elaborate preparations have been made in the Quirinal Palace at Rome for the reception of the German Emperor. Several months have been occupied in redecorating the apartments which he is to occupy, and nothing could exceed the splendour and luxury of the furniture and appointments. There is priceless old Gobelins tapestry, which was recently brought from Turin, superb carvings, several of the King's finest pieces of sculpture, and some beautiful pictures, the whole of the arrangements having been personally superintended by the Marchese di Villa-Marina, Chamberlain to the Queen, who has remained in Rome throughout the summer. A new hall of mirrors has been arranged, which connects the Emperor's apartments (the twelve windows of which look out on the Via Venti Settembre) with those of the King and Queen.

Miss Dottie Zerega, of West Chester, U.S.A., whose engagement with the Duke of Newcastle is announced, is a granddaughter of Mr. Augustus Zerega, a New York merchant of Spanish extraction. Her mother was a Miss Berry, and the young lady is said to have inherited the blonde beauty of her mother and the dark eyes of her father. Her age is 21. An American paper, in view of the capture of the Dukes of Marlborough and Norfolk by Americans, announces "Only a few more dukes left, ladies; now is your time to make bargains." But in the list of dukes eligible for the American market are included the Dukes of St. Albans, Rutland, Argyll, Buckingham, and Westminster, all of whom the American public will regret to learn have lawful wives.

What a charming country Ireland will be to live in if ever it is governed by Nationalists! In the Kilmacthomas Union any poor people who may have to undergo operations must be content with the inferior skill of a Nationalist surgeon; the sapient Board of Guardians having resolved that Dr. Mackese, the most eminent surgeon in the district, is no longer to operate, because he refused to support a vote of condolence with the widow of that exemplary patriot, Mr. Mandeville. In the Macroom Union the Nationalist Guardians have raised the rates from 1s. 10d. in the pound (the cost of administration under a Unionist board) to 7s. 3d.; but in the neighbouring union of Baddon, where it is managed by Unionists, the rate is only 2s. 3d. At Cork the Guardians have been benefiting Nationalist vendors of stone by paying 10s. per load, the market price being 1s. 6d., while rather more than double the current rate has been paid for timber.

Sir Richard Jodrell and his wife, who used to live in a handsome house in Portland-place, and who were commonly supposed to have never spoken to each other for many years, would have certainly been much astonished to see the announcement of a Jodrell Theatre in the morning papers. Mrs. Churchill-Jodrell, the new lessee of the rechristened Novelty, is the only daughter of Mrs. Higgins, the sister and heiress of the Rev. Sir Edward Jodrell, who recently inherited his Norfolk estates and assumed his name. Colonel Sargent, an enterprising American, who managed for Madame Modjeska, has taken the new theatrical star under his wing, and she has been starring it in the provinces ever since she finally resolved to "go on the stage." Mrs. Churchill-Jodrell, the latest recruit to the ranks of manager-actresses, is no longer in her *premiere feunesse*, but she intends to make the name of Jodrell as famous for dramatic talent as it once was for family jars. The irreverent playgoers, however, are already saying, "Terry we know, and Toole we know, but who is Jodrell?"

(From *Truth.*)

Lord Cross, who has been staying at Balmoral as Minister in attendance since Lord Cadogan left, has, I hear, been frequently consulted by the Queen concerning the private affairs of the Empress Victoria and her daughters. A large sum which the Emperor Frederick received by request from his father he left by will to his wife, and it has been (and is being) invested in England. A portion of this money is the absolute property of the Empress, and she has the remainder for life, with power of appointment among her younger children. The Queen, the King of the Belgians, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who are the trustees, are endeavouring to arrange for the payment of the portion which the Princess Victoria will receive from the King of Prussia's fund, in view of her early marriage with Prince Alexander of Battenberg.

I hear that it is highly probable that Prince Christian of Denmark, the eldest son of the Crown Prince, will marry Princess Maud of Wales. The Royal family of Denmark are very poor; but Prince Christian, who attained his majority last month, will inherit a very large fortune from his mother, the Crown Princess, who was the heiress of her grandfather, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands.

Mahmoud Djelladellen Pasha, the late Minister of Finance at Constantinople, has narrowly escaped strangling. He came into office a few years ago, when a very poor man, but by means of systematic swindling of the most outrageous kind he has realised a fortune of 350,000 Turkish pounds. The Sultan, on being informed of his fraudulent practices, ordered his arrest, and announced his intention of having him strangled, and of confiscating his savings. It then turned out that Mahmoud had been sufficiently far-sighted to invest his fortune abroad, so that, if he were strangled, the Sultan would not gain a piastre; and, after much negotiation, it has been decided that he is to pay a fine of 120,000 Turkish pounds, and to be banished from the vicinity of Constantinople. This fine will not be employed to compensate the officials who have been robbed by Mahmoud, but it is to go into the Sultan's private purse.

I recently mentioned the fact that Mr. Hoare, M.P. for Norwich, had gone to Denmark in order to inspect the principal dairy farms of the country. He has just returned, and is able to inform the Norfolk farmers that the Danish dairy farmers, whose butter was officially pronounced in 1868 to be "execrably bad," now export to England fifty million pounds of that article every year, and that the annual value of the bacon and butter which come here from that country is four millions. There is no earthly reason whatever why all the money should not go into the pockets of English farmers, if they would only make it their business to improve their produce. The advance of Denmark in this department is due to King Christian, who, on hearing that Danish butter was condemned, at once founded a number of dairy schools.

I am glad to see that the Charity Voting Reform Association are pushing their principles forward just now, in view of the coming elections at those London charities which still adhere to the traditional and objectionable custom of voting by subscribers. Nothing can be worse than this system, which, as the Association expresses it, "not only inflicts great hardships on the suffering and the poorer of the candidates, but in a great number of instances has the effect of securing the election to those who have the most means and the most influence, instead of to those who are the most needy and the most friendless." In most provincial towns it has given place to a system of selection by committees of the charities themselves, and nothing but the abnormal selfishness and vanity of Metropolitan governors and subscribers delays the introduction of an equally salutary reform in London.

IRISH NONCONFORMIST MINISTERS AND THE UNIONISTS.

A banquet will be given to Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, London, on November 14th, under the auspices of the Nonconformist Unionist Association, when an address will be presented to their lordships in favour of the maintenance of the union between Great Britain and Ireland, signed by Irish Nonconformist ministers. There are about 930 Nonconformist ministers in Ireland, far the greater number of whom have already signed the address, and it is believed that very few will withhold their names. The address will be presented at the banquet by the moderator of the Irish Presbyterian Assembly and the Rev. Dr. Evans, Wesleyan minister, and other eminent Nonconformists of Ireland. Sir George Hayter Chubb will preside.

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TORTURING RISONERS.

Intelligence from Bucharest says that two extraordinary trials have just taken place there. In one the director of the police and a high official of his department were charged with having tortured prisoners in order to extort confessions from them. The case was proved, and the accused were sentenced to a fine of 2,000fr. each. As they will probably be dismissed from their posts, they will have received substantial, if not sufficient punishment; but the important point is that two men in their position should have been brought to justice at all. The torturing of prisoners has been no uncommon offence, but this is the first time that a Government has allowed a prosecution in such cases. The Rosetti-Carp Cabinet is certain to gain in popularity by its right conduct in this matter. The other trial was that of some men who formed a very large association of swindler trading in a so-called "golden water." This water was said to have wonderful scientific properties, and to enable its possessors to make gold coins. Hundreds of dishonest persons became purchasers of the water, and no less than 500,000fr. passed through the swindlers. There is no doubt that they had some subordinate police officials in their pay, for several men who discovered that they had been tricked, and demanded to have their money returned, were not only kept quiet, but made to disgorge more money under threat of being arrested for coining. All the accused were found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for terms of one or two years.

THE GARDEN.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR "THE PEOPLE."]

The autumn frosts are upon us inflicting damage upon the tender plants in the beds and borders, and injuring such vegetables as French beans and vegetable marrows. The season has been a good one for vegetables on the whole. Though in the spring everything was very backward there has been some compensation since, and the late apples in garden and orchard have coloured up well under the influence of the sunshine. For the sake of tidiness the frosted plants should now be removed and the sticks or other supports used for peas and beans placed away in some situation reserved for them where they can remain till again wanted.

All Exhausted and Decaying Vegetables.

should be cleared away and converted into manure, and the land trenched up to receive the ameliorating influence of the atmosphere. An easy way of getting rid of annual weeds is to dig or trench them into the land. Cuttings of calceolarias will strike now in a cold frame; the young shoots make the best cuttings.

Carnations and Picotees

are in most places hardy enough, but the choice florist varieties are usually potted in pairs and kept through the winter in a cold frame, planting them out in the beds in April. Tree or perpetual carnations will now be showing blossom buds, and should be placed in the greenhouse. These will flower all the winter in a temperature of fifty degrees; place them in a light position.

Preparing to Plant Roses.

Those who wish to excel in the culture of roses must bestow some pains upon the positions they are to occupy. It is useless to plant roses in a poor hungry soil. Many of our insect and other troubles in rose culture are mainly due to lack of that thorough preparation of the soil before planting. This work should be done now, and should take the form of deepening and general improvement of the staple. Manure is always valuable, and it can scarcely be too rich if well blended with the soil. Loam from an old pasture or even the parings from the sides of the roads, when laid up to get mellow are exceedingly valuable. Really good roses cannot be grown in a less depth of soil than two feet, and if six inches or a foot deeper all the better. Labour given to the beds intended for roses now will be a real economy, as the plants will not require so much attention in watering when the hot weather comes next summer, and it must be borne in mind too that a well planted group of roses will last in perfection for at least half a dozen years without further expense beyond annual top dressings and mulchings. In trenching, if the subsoil is composed of clay, do not bring up much to the surface, but break it up well to let in the air to improve its condition in the future. The beds for tea roses should be elevated six inches or so above the surface.

Management of the Greenhouse.

The best way of heating a greenhouse if over twelve or fifteen feet long, is a small boiler and pipes for the circulation of hot water, and even the old-fashioned flue in careful hands is not to be despised. One of my amateur friends who has used a flue many years grows some very fair grapes trained over the roof and in addition preserves a nice little collection of tender plants for his beds on the lawn, and always has a few good specimens of flowering plants and ferns for his rooms. In severe weather the fire is not allowed to go out, but at this season his maid of all work lights the fire when the atmosphere in the evening feels chilly, and it burns long enough to warm the flue and is then permitted to die out, as the heat retained in the brickwork is sufficient to keep the plants safe, and the fire does not cost much, as the furnace will burn the cinders and other refuse from the house with a small portion of dust coal.

A Frame without Heat

may be converted to many useful purposes at this season. Such things as carnations, auriculas, pentstemons, calceolarias, &c., are in their way more valuable than the tender exotics, the keeping of which is troubling so many now. To have violets in flower all the winter, so that a large bunch can be gathered when required, it is only necessary to have the shelter of a frame, the violets to be planted now. When violets can be gathered in the open air in spring, the plants in the frame may be pulled to pieces and planted out to get strong enough for framing again when the autumn comes round. The autumn is the best season for those who have a poor soil to take measures for its improvement. There is much virtue in exposure to the atmosphere, and in addition everything in the nature of manure must be gathered up, and either dug into the land at once or worked into a compost heap to be placed on the land in February or March. The latter course is the best to adopt in the case of light land, where the holding capacity is limited.

Window Plants.

If there is any obstruction to the free passage of the water in any pot containing a plant the defect must be made good at once. Worms give a lot of trouble when they get into flower pots. A dose of lime water will be useful for soft wood plants, such as geraniums, but must not be given to camellias or any plants having ligneous stems, as many of these will not thrive if there is an excess of lime in the soil. When the worms have been driven out turn the plants out carefully, and rearrange the drainage so that the water may pass away freely. Where lime water cannot be used very often a tap on the side of the pot will bring the worm to the surface, where it can be caught.

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THE THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.

Reserve force—a phrase specially formulated to express a commendable quality in actors—may be no less fitly applied to certain plays, judged by the success attending Miss Agnes Hewitt's revivals of favourite Olympic pieces at the theatre of their production, with herself and the perennial jeune premier, Mr. Henry Neville, who introduced them to the public, included in the casts. "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" having yet again run with renewed vigour its lengthened course, was followed, on Thursday night, by "The Two Orphans," whose welcome re-appearance received significant expression in the punning comment of a wag present, "'The Two Orphans' can't be seen too often." This masterpiece of melodramatic construction, begetting sympathy for persons simultaneously with interest in plot, again enthralled the audience eagerly following the chequered fortunes of the two heroines and the crippled hero who so chivalrously champions the blind girl under the persecutions of the hag La Frochard and the brutal giant, her son. By the tender tones of her voice, her sensitive facial play, and gracefully significant gesticulation, Miss Agnes Hewitt, as the sightless beggar girl, again justified her claim to rank as a genuinely pathetic actress. In the part of the sister, Miss Marie Lewes, by her sincerity and nervous tension, fairly won the well-merited recall spontaneously accorded to her at the close of the act, in which she, with such plaintive earnestness, tells her sister's story. To the canting hag, La Frochard, Mrs. Huntley imparted a no less vigorous expression of alternate malignity and hypocrisy than that by which she originally asserted her artistic force in the same character. The full tenderness of a gentle manly nature was exhibited with no declension from its pristine power by Mr. Henry Neville as the crippled Pierre, whose brutal brother was ably represented with all the reckless animal spirit of a born savage by Mr. F. Gould. Mr. Sugden, proving that practice does not always make perfect, presented an unromantic matter-of-fact lover as the young Chevalier Armand; and Miss Talbot fell far short of her last predecessor, Miss Rose Leclercq, as the Countess mother. The rest of the cast calls for no praise. The attention given to the piece owing to progress and the hearty recalls which greeted Mr. Neville, Miss Hewitt, Mrs. Huntley, Miss Lewes, and Mr. Gould at its close gave promise of a continued run for "The Two Orphans."

The latest stage news is that Mr. Edouin is shortly to bring his management of the Strand to a close, making way for the Messrs. Hawtrey who, some time in November, will re-open this favourite little house purely for the production of burlesque. The initial travestie, written by Mr. George Hawtrey, is upon a classical subject, with Miss Lottie Venne (who leaves the Criterion and "Betsy") and Miss Alma Stanley in the cast.——At a matinée, to be given in his own theatre on November 1st, Mr. Terry will put to proof a new one-act play, called "Dream Faces," in addition to the unacted farcical comedy, entitled "The Policeman," already announced.——On the 18th inst. the performance of "Joseph's Sweetheart" at the Vaudeville, supplemented by a collection of songs and recitations, will be for the benefit of the acting-manager of the theatre, Mr. Sydney Allport.——Miss Dorothy Dene commences on Monday to play the part of Ruth Medway in "Union Jack" at the Adelphi vice Miss Nethersole, who goes to the St. James's.——There is a talk of Gilbert and Sullivan collaborating in the composition of a serious opera upon the subject of the Armada for Mr. Augustus Harris at Drury Lane.——The same enterprising manager has engaged Messrs. J. and E. De Reske and Lassalle for his opera season in the spring.——Madame Pauline Lucca has stated that, after her forthcoming American tour, she will withdraw from the stage and devote herself at Gmunden to the teaching of music.——In the old Dundee Theatre, just consumed by fire, Edmund Kean, Macready, and Phelps played in times past. Of late years the house was degraded into a theatre of varieties, otherwise a music-hall.——Mr. Denny, who scored so well alike as singer and humorist as the gaoler in the new Savoy opera, is a son of Mrs. H. Leigh, favourably remembered as an actress of comic old women at the Gaiety.——"Faust and Marguerite Up to Date" is the not very funny title of the new burlesque coming on shortly at the Gaiety.——Mr. Fred Leslie, Miss Nelly Farren, and their fellow burlesquers have sailed from Sydney—after a highly prosperous time there—for San Francisco.——The manager of the Gartner Theatre, Munich, is about to produce a succession of Shakspere's plays as was done in the dramatist's time, without scenery. It would be equally sensible and far more exciting were modern Britons to go about like their remotest ancestors simply woaded.——A new comedy by Mr. Bonson Howard is in rehearsal at the Museum Theatre, Boston, U.S. If successful in America the piece will be speedily brought out in London.——Next Monday Mr. Corney Grain will give his new musical sketch at the German Reed entertainment.——A new play, entitled "The Bindean Mine," illustrative of Australian bush life, written by Mrs. Campbell Praed, was produced simply to save copyright at the Margate Theatre last week, and performed by Miss Beatrice Lamb, Miss Vanbrugh, and other pupils of Miss Sarah Thorne.——The spirited oration of the Emperor Nero, discovered graven on a stone just unearthed in Bœotia, might, if well translated, be interpolated as a sensational effect, as novel as it would be wholesome, by Mr. Mansfield in his play of "Nero," in which he impersonates the Roman tyrant. That or anything would be preferable to the morbid atrocities of Mr. Hyde and Baron Chevrial, with which alternatively the public sup full of horrors nightly at the Lyceum.——Miss Sophie Eyre has during the past week "dispensed with the prologue" of "She," and put on in lieu thereof a new comedietta, by Mr. W. Sapte, entitled "The Spotted Lion," which has doubtless gone better later in the week than it did on the first night when the trifle suffered from insufficient rehearsal.——Mr. W. Davenport Adams's new volume, "By-Ways in Book-Land," will have a certain theatrical flavour, inasmuch as it will include articles on "Dramatic Nomenclature," "Jaques in Love," and similar subjects. Elliot Stock will be the publisher.——Having recovered from her indisposition, Signorina Bessone, on Monday, resumed her part in the grand ballet "Antiope" at the Alhambra, and met with an enthusiastic reception, which she well deserved. She has added new features to her agile and graceful terpsichore, notably in the spirited *pas* in the final scene, thus adding to the attractions of a brilliant and exhilarating spectacle.——During the month of September eighteen new plays were produced in London and nine in the provinces, against ten produced in Paris during the same period.——The rendering of "Old Joe and Young Joe" by Mr. Conquest and his son at the Surrey Theatre, is a most enjoyable one, redolent of quaint humour throughout.——The latest anent Madame Bernhardt is that her tiger is dead, and that though she intends still to keep the celebrated coffin, she will not be buried in it, having made up her mind to be cremated.——A special performance will be given at the Bedford Music Hall on Wednesday next, for the benefit of Mr. C. Merion, the courteous manager for Mr. Hart.——A special entertainment will be given on Tuesday evening next at the Foresters' Palace of Varieties, when Mr. W. Friend, the popular manager, takes his annual benefit.

MOHAWK MINSTRELS.

On Thursday night, the occasion being the annual benefit of Mr. H. Hunter, the programme of the Mohawk Minstrels underwent entire revision, twenty new songs being added to the repertoire of the first part, and two burlesque sketches to the second portion of the entertainment. All of these in their execution and interpretation were done justice to by the respective members of the troupe, the new songs entrusted to Messrs. E. Gordon, T. Campbell, J. Schofield, L. Thomas, F. Elsworth, J. Danvers, and Master Poynter being deservedly re-demanded. The incidentals, taken all together, were of a good class, though it is regrettable to note that a clever artist like Mr. Chirgwin shows a tendency at times to touch on risky ground. Judging by the class and number of the audience assembled, the Mohawks are as popular to-day as they were sixteen years ago.

BEDFORD MUSIC HALL.

With a continuance of the excellent programme put forth here last week, Mr. Henry Hart will undoubtedly receive a good share of the patronage of music hall habitues during the winter season. Messrs. Somers and Boshell appear in a musical sketch, "Telephone No. 100," the plot of which is so arranged as to allow of the introduction of appropriate singing and dancing. "Monte Carlo," as interpreted by Messrs. Daventry and Howard, is a dramatic piece above the average of music hall sketches, and it is enacted by two really clever performers. Another good sketch of the sensational order is that supplied by the Herberts' Combination, entitled "A Bed of Diamonds," for which special scenery is employed. Messrs. Rezene and Robini conclude an excellent acrobatic display with a laughable burlesque of Mr. Baldwin's feat. The dancing of Messrs. Farrell and Willmott is highly commendable, and Messrs. Renson and Waite tender first-class duetts. Miss Ada Reeve, a promising serio-comic, sings well and dances in a charming manner. Besides the above, items of more or less interest are vouchsafed by Messrs. J. Haynes, R. F. Ford, Colvill and Eduard, the Sisters Archer, the Sisters De Laine, and the Martini troupe of bicyclists.

A MAN ATTACKED BY CROCODILES.

An exciting scene recently occurred at Bone, in Algeria, at the aquarium—a sort of itinerant menagerie. The special feature of this aquarium consisted in a collection of no fewer than seventy crocodiles, which were fed publicly at stated hours by the manager, M. Pernolet. He always wore a pair of Wellington boots, and had a stick with which to beat off the reptiles when they became too ravenous and attempted to snap the food out of his hands. On this occasion he was sitting on the back of his largest crocodile, and kept feeding the rest for about ten minutes, when all at once, as he turned his head and put out his hand to the attendant for a piece of meat, one of the others crawled up to him and bit him in the stomach. A shout was raised by the spectators, and those around the tank tried to beat away the crocodile, who, notwithstanding M. Pernolet's blows, began whirling round his prey as if to tear him to pieces. Unfortunately, in struggling M. Pernolet slipped and fell in the very midst of the reptiles, which all rushed on him with fury. A panic took place among the spectators, who mostly fled. Nevertheless, M. Pernolet was rescued. Although his wounds are serious, his life is not thought to be in danger.

THE LOTTERY CRAZE IN AUSTRIA.

A quartermaster-sergeant in a Uhlan regiment has just won the prize of 200,000fl., or £16,000 in the drawing of the Vienna Communal loan. Not long ago a Viennese waiter won 150,000fl. at another drawing. Examples of this sort, a correspondent says, account for a great deal of the cheerful insouciance of the Austrains and Hungarians in money matters. State lotteries take place every week, and large sums are drawn for in financial enterprises at least twice a month. As the drawings are under strict control and perfectly fair, everybody knows some one who has made a fortune by purchasing a lottery ticket or premium share; and the consequence is that all classes much prefer these investments to simple savings. Cooks and servant girls seem regularly to pay out the greater part of their wages in buying the chance of becoming suddenly rich, and this practice leads them into extraordinary superstitions touching lucky numbers. Attention has often been called in the Austrian Parliament to the demoralising effect thus caused, but cases like those of the sergeant and the waiter prevent reformers from winning any popular support in their attempts and protecting their countrymen's pockets.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE OLD BAILEY AND LUDGATE-HILL.

At a meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers this week, Mr. W. Pannell in the chair, a deputation of the inhabitants of Ludgate Hill and Old Bailey attended, and suggested, relative to the pulling down of premises in those places, that the opportunity should be taken to widen the entrance of the Old Bailey. It was stated in the petition presented by the deputation that Nos. 50 and 52, on the north side of Ludgate Hill, separated from the corner of the Old Bailey only by a small tobacconist's shop, were about to be rebuilt. The suggestion was that when Nos. 50 and 52 were being rebuilt, the line of frontage should be set back and the corner shop rounded off so that considerable space might be added to the roadway. This was the one point in Ludgate Hill where the traffic was most congested. To do what was asked would be a great public improvement. It was further stated that Messrs. Hudson Brothers, who were interested in some or all of the property, were willing to afford every facility for the proposed improvement to be carried out.—Mr. Brown reminded the court that a considerable portion of the upper part of Ludgate Hill still remained unwidened.—On the motion of Mr. Treloar, the petition was referred to the Finance and Improvement Committee for consideration and report.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Instructions have been received at Chatham, directing the immediate completion of the powerful armour ship Hydra, in order that she may resume her duties as a coast defence ship. The Hydra has been removed to the steam basin to complete her equipment and refit.

H.M.S. Benbow, Captain Powlett, which left Portsmouth last week to join the Mediterranean Squadron, arrived at Vigo on the 5th inst., and left again next day for Gibraltar.

Her Majesty's troopship Malabar arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday from a round of trooping service at Alexandria, Cyprus, Gibraltar, and Malta, bringing drafts of time-expired men and invalids, numbering twenty-six military officers, ten officers' wives, seven children, 447 men, forty-one women, and seventy-one children. She also brings eight naval officers, two officers' wives, sixty-four sailors, three women, and two children.

It was announced last week that Major-General Sir John Hudson, who served with the Indian contingent in the Egyptian war of 1882, and was in command of the Indian brigade in the Soudan during the operations at Suakin, had been appointed to command a division of the Bengal Army.

On Saturday Lieutenant-colonel Anley was appointed to command the 1st Battalion Welsh Regiment, in place of Colonel Tulloch, and Major M'Causland was appointed second in command. Major Hughe was appointed to the post of second in command of the 2nd battalion of the regiment, in the place of Lieut.-Colonel Anley.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE.

An extraordinary outrage is reported to have been committed at Cardiff. A man, who has not yet been identified, but who is supposed to be well known in the neighbourhood as a hawker of laces, knocked at the door of the house 45, Adam-street, and, on its being opened, pushed his way into the house. It is thought the man knew the girl who answered the door was alone in the house, as he seized her and tied her to the stair rails. On her calling for help, he stabbed her several times in the left arm. After locking the doors he went upstairs and ransacked the house, stealing a silver watch and other articles. Coming downstairs, he again stabbed the girl, and then hurriedly left the house. The girl broke the stair rails in liberating herself.

ARMY STATIONS FOR OCTOBER.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depôt is stationed.]

1st Life Guards, Hyde Park
2nd do., Windsor
Royal Horse Guards, Regent's Park
1st Dragoon Guards, Rawul Pindee; Canterbury
2nd do., Sealkote; Canterbury
3rd do., Meerut; Canterbury
4th do., Dublin
5th do., Curragh
6th do., Mhow; Canterbury
7th do., Umballa; Canterbury
1st Dragoons, Aldershot
2nd do., Dundalk
3rd Hussars, Cahir
4th do., Ballincollig
5th Lancers, Shorncliffe
6th Dragoons, South Africa; Canterbury
7th Hussars, Secunderabad; Canterbury
8th do., Meerut; Canterbury
9th Lancers, Manchester
10th Hussars, York
11th do., Newbridge
12th Lancers, Colchester
13th Hussars, Leeds
14th do., Brighton
15th do., Edinburgh
16th Lancers, Aldershot
17th do., Lucknow; Canterbury
18th Hussars, Aldershot
19th do., Hounslow
20th do., Norwich
21st do., Bangalore; Colchester
Cavalry Depôt, Canterbury
Grenadier Guards, 1st, Tower of London
2nd do., Windsor
3rd do., Chelsea
Coldstream Guards, 1st, Wellington Barracks
2nd do., Chelsea
Scots Guards, 1st, Wellington Barracks
2nd do., Dublin
1st Royal Scots, 1st, South Africa; Glencorse
2nd do., Aldershot; Glencorse
1st Royal West Surrey, 2nd, Belfast; Guildford
2nd do., 2nd, Umballa; Guildford
1st East Kent, 3rd, Bareilly; Canterbury
2nd do., 3rd, Dover; Canterbury
1st Royal Lancaster, 4th, Dublin; Lancaster
2nd do., 4th, Kurrachee; Lancaster
1st Northumberland Fusiliers, 5th, Colchester, Newcastle
2nd do., 5th, Rawul Pindee; Newcastle
1st Royal Warwickshire, 6th, Fermoy; Warwick
2nd do., 6th, Jubbulpore; Warwick
1st Royal Fusiliers, 7th, Poona; Hounslow
2nd do., 7th, Wellington; Hounslow
1st Liverpool, 8th, Dublin; Warrington
2nd do., 8th, Fyzabad; Warrington
1st Norfolk, 9th, Gibraltar; Norwich
2nd do., 9th, Seetapore; Norwich
1st Lincolnshire, 10th, Shorncliffe; Lincoln
2nd do., 10th, Meerut; Lincoln
1st Devonshire, 11th, Aldershot; Exeter
2nd do., 11th, Jhansi; Exeter
1st Suffolk, 12th, Rawul Pindee; Bury St. Edmunds
2nd do., 12th, Aldershot; Bury St. Edmunds
1st Somersetshire L.I., 13th, Colchester; Taunton
2nd do., 13th, Belgaum; Taunton
1st West Yorkshire, 14th, Dublin; York
2nd do., 14th, Mooltan; York
1st East Yorkshire, 15th, Barbadoes; Beverley
2nd do., 15th, Aden; Beverley
1st Bedfordshire, 16th, Fermoy; Bedford
2nd do., 16th, Secunderabad; Bedford
1st Leicestershire, 17th, York; Leicester
2nd do., 17th, Lucknow; Leicester
1st Royal Irish, 18th, Plymouth; Clonmel
2nd do., 18th, Nowshera; Clonmel
1st Yorkshire, 19th, Cyprus; Richmond
2nd do., 19th, Aldershot; Richmond
1st Lancashire Fusiliers, 20th, Manchester; Bury
2nd do., 20th, Ahmednuggur; Bury
1st Royal Scots Fusiliers, 21st, Birr; Ayr
2nd do., 21st, Umballa; Ayr
1st Cheshire, 22nd, India; Chester
2nd do., 22nd, Burmah; Chester
1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 23rd, Lucknow; Wrexham
2nd do., 23rd, Galway; Wrexham
1st South Wales Borderers, 24th, Dublin; Brecon
2nd do., 24th, Burmah; Brecon
1st King's Own Borderers, 25th, Meerut; Berwick-on-Tweed
2nd do., 25th, Egypt; Berwick-on-Tweed
1st Cameronians, 26th, Cork; Hamilton
2nd do., 90th, Bareilly; Hamilton
1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 27th, Cape Town; Omagh
2nd do., 108th, Aldershot; Omagh
1st Gloucestershire, 28th, Preston; Bristol
2nd do., 61st, Bombay; Bristol
1st Worcestershire, 29th, Quetta; Worcester
2nd do., 36th, Pembroke Dock; Worcester
1st East Lancashire, 30th, Ferozepore; Burnley
2nd do., 59th, Newry; Burnley
1st East Surrey, 31st, Allahabad; Kingston
2nd East Surrey, 70th, Guernsey; Kingston
1st Duke of Cornwall's L.I., 32nd, Bellary; Bodmin
2nd do., 46th, Devonport; Bodmin
1st West Riding, 33rd, Meean Meer; Halifax
2nd do., 76th, Bermuda; Halifax
1st Border, 34th, Sealkote; Carlisle
2nd do., 55th, Portsmouth; Carlisle
1st Royal Sussex, 35th, Aldershot; Chichester
2nd do., 107th, Rawul Pindee; Chichester
1st Hampshire, 37th, Secunderabad; Winchester
2nd do., 67th, Chatham; Winchester
1st South Staffordshire, 38th, Gibraltar; Lichfield
2nd do., 80th, Devonport; Lichfield
1st Dorsetshire, 39th, Malta; Dorchester
2nd do., 54th, Portsmouth; Dorchester
1st South Lancashire, 40th, Portsmouth; Warrington
2nd do., 82nd, Singapore; Warrington
1st Welsh, 41st, Egypt; Cardiff
2nd do., 69th, Cork; Cardiff
1st Royal Highlanders, 42nd, Malta; Perth
2nd do., 73rd, Dublin; Perth
1st Oxfordshire L.I., 43rd, Parkhurst; Oxford
2nd do., 52nd, Bangalore; Oxfd.
1st Essex, 44th, Bradford; Warley
2nd do., 56th, Malta; Warley
1st Derbyshire, 45th, Limerick; Derby
2nd do., 95th, Dum Dum; Derby
1st Loyal North Lancashire, 47th, Mhow; Preston
2nd do., 81st, Jersey; Preston
1st Northamptonshire, 48th, Warley; Northampton
2nd do., 58th, Hong Kong; Northampton
1st Berkshire, 49th, Malta; Reading
2nd do., 66th, Templemore; Reading
1st Royal West Kent, 50th, Gibraltar; Maidstone
2nd do., 97th, Portland; Maidstone
1st South Yorkshire, 51st, Gosport; Pontefract
2nd do., 105th, Quetta; Pontefract
1st Shropshire L.I., 53rd, Malta; Shrewsbury
2nd do., 85th, Kilkenny; Shrewsbury
1st Middlesex, 57th, Buttevant; Hounslow
2nd do., 77th, Kamptee; Hounslow
1st King's Royal R.C., 60th, Aldershot; Winchester
2nd do., 60th, Enniskillen; Winchester
3rd do., 60th, Gibraltar; Winchester
4th do., 60th, Chakrata; Winchester
1st Wiltshire, 62nd, Athlone; Devizes
2nd do., 99th, Sabathu; Devizes
1st Manchester, 63rd, Tipperary; Ashton-under-Lyne
2nd do., 96th, Agra; Ashton-under-Lyne
1st North Staffordshire, 64th, South Africa; Lichfield
2nd do., 98th, Devonport; Lichfield
1st York and Lancaster, 65th, Sheffield; Pontefract
2nd do., 84th, Halifax, N.S.; Pontefract
1st Durham L.I., 68th, Colchester; Newcastle-on-Tyne
2nd do., 106th, Poona; Newcastle-on-Tyne
1st Highland L.I., 71st, Curragh; Hamilton
2nd do., 74th, Peshawur; Hamilton
1st Seaforth Highlanders, 72nd, Glasgow; Fort George
2nd do., 78th, Bareilly; Fort George
1st Gordon Highlanders, 75th, Malta; Aberdeen
2nd do., 92nd, Belfast; Aberdeen
1st Cameron Highlanders, 79th, Edinburgh; Fort George
1st Royal Irish Rifles, 83rd, Mullingar; Belfast
2nd do., 86th, Egypt; Belfast
1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, 87th, Peshawur; Armagh
2nd do., 89th, Dover; Armagh
1st Connaught Rangers, 88th, Jullundur; Galway
2nd do., 94th, Aldershot; Galway
1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 91st, Ceylon; Stirling
2nd do., 93rd, Curragh; Stirling
1st Leinster, 100th, Fort William; Birr
2nd do., 109th, Shorncliffe; Birr
1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, 101st, Dover; Tralee
2nd do., 104th, Burmah; Tralee
1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 102nd, Curragh; Naas
2nd do., 103rd, Nusseerabad; Naas
1st Rifle Brigade, Burmah; Winchester
2nd do., Woolwich; Winchester
3rd do., Cape; Winchester
4th do., Dinapore; Winchester
1st West India Regiment, Sierra Leone
2nd do., West Indies
Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, Malta

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade.—A Battery, Aldershot; B, St. John's Wood; C, Aldershot; D, Sealkote; E, Lucknow; F, Meerut; G, Umballa; H, Aldershot; I, Dublin; K, Dorchester; L, Meerut.

B Brigade.—A Battery, Dublin; B, Woolwich; F, Woolwich; G, Mhow; H, Trimulgery; I, Kirkee; K, Umballa; M, Bangalore; N, Rawul Pindee.

Depot.—A and B Brigades, Woolwich.

Riding Establishment.—Woolwich.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade.—A Battery, Cawnpore; B, Agra; C, Shorncliffe; D, Kamptee; E, Ahmednuggur; F, Neemuch; G, Ferozepore; H, Dublin; I, Weedon; J, Woolwich; K, Woolwich; L, Ipswich; M, Ipswich; N, Newbridge; O, Newbridge; P, Bangalore; Q, Trimulgery; R, Belgaum; S, Bellary; T, Kurrachee; U, St. Thomas Mount; V, Woolwich; W, Aldershot. Depôt, Newcastle.

2nd Brigade.—A Battery, Aldershot; B, Sheffield; C, Aldershot; D, Deesa; E, Ahmedabad; F, Hyderabad; G, Bellary; H, Meerut; I, Coventry; J, Campbellpore; K, Kirkee; L, Kirkee; M, Trimulgery; N, Allahabad; O, Kirkee; P, Woolwich; Q, Newbridge; R, Mooltan; S, Shorncliffe; T, Exeter. Depôt, Colchester.

3rd Brigade.—A Battery, Bristol; B, Shorncliffe; C, Aldershot; D, Aldershot; E, Aldershot; F, Kirkee; G, Neemuch; H, Exeter; I, St. Thomas Mount; J, India; K, Meean Meer; L, Peshawur; M, Jullundur; N, Rawul Pindee; O, Lucknow; P, Barrackpore; Q, Jubbulpore; R, Dinapore; S, Kilkenny; T, Aldershot. Depôt, Hilsea.

4th Brigade.—A Battery, Woolwich; B, Limerick; C, Trowbridge; D, Woolwich; E, Christchurch; F, Sheffield; G, Clonmel; H, Natal; I, Bangalore; J, Kirkee; K, Meerut; L, Fyzabad; M, Saugor; O, Meean Meer; P, Nowgong; Q, Bareilly; R, Nusseerabad; S, Glasgow. Depôt, Preston.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1.—Northern Division.—1st Battery, Quetta; 2nd, Malta; 3rd, Cairo and Alexandria; 4th, Gibraltar; 5th, Picklecombe; 6th, Staddon; 7th, Barrackpore; 8th, Calcutta; 9th, Darjeeling; 10th, Spike Island. Depôt, Sunderland.

No. 2.—Lancashire Division.—1st Battery, Cape of Good Hope; 2nd, Gibraltar; 3rd, Gibraltar; 4th, Burmah; 5th, Aden; 6th, Landguard Fort; 7th, Cork Harbour; 8th, Dover; 9th, Jersey; 10th, Gosport. Depôt, Liverpool.

No. 3.—Eastern Division.—1st Battery, Murree Hill; 2nd, Thayetmyo; 3rd, Gibraltar; 4th, Roorkee; 5th, Hong Kong; 6th, Singapore; 7th, Rawul Pindee; 8th, Golden Hill; 9th, Ferozepore; 10th, Sandown. Depôt, Great Yarmouth.

No. 4.—Cinque Ports Division.—1st Battery, Gibraltar; 2nd, Rawul Pindee; 3rd, Halifax, N.S.; 4th, Halifax, N.S.; 5th, Tilbury Fort; 6th, Malta; 7th, Mandalay; 8th, Trimulgery; 9th, Jutogh; 10th, Woolwich. Depôt, Dover.

No. 5.—London Division.—1st Battery, Campbellpore; 2nd, Jutogh; 3rd, Halifax, N.S.; 4th, Dover; 5th, Dover; 6th, Barbados; 7th, Sheerness; 8th, Aden; 9th, Portsmouth; 10th, Woolwich. Depôt, Woolwich.

No. 6.—Southern Division.—1st Battery, Malta; 2nd, Mauritius; 3rd, Bermuda; 4th, Malta; 5th, Rawul Pindee; 6th, Bombay; 7th, Bombay; 8th, Ceylon; 9th, Ceylon; 10th, Portsmouth. Depôt, Fort Rowner.

No. 7.—Western Division.—1st Battery, Bombay; 2nd, Gibraltar; 3rd, Gibraltar; 4th, Malta; 5th, Agra; 6th, Pembroke Dock; 7th, Hong Kong; 8th, Cape; 9th, Singapore; 10th, Woolwich. Depôt, Devonport.

No. 8.—Scottish Division.—1st Battery, Allahabad; 2nd, Rawul Pindee; 3rd, Roorkee; 4th, Malta; 5th, Shoeburyness; 6th, Portsmouth; 7th, Jhansi; 8th, Delhi; 9th, Shoeburyness; 10th, Dover. Depôt, Leith Fort.

No. 9.—Welsh Division.—1st Battery, Roorkee; 2nd, Roorkee; 3rd, Jamaica; 4th, Mhow; 5th, Quetta; 6th, Pembroke Dock; 7th, Devonport; 8th, Devonport; 9th, Cork Harbour. Depôt, Newport, Mon.

No. 10.—North Irish Division.—1st Battery, Malta; 2nd, Bermuda; 3rd, Malta; 4th, Fort St. George; 5th, Portsmouth; 6th, Sheerness; 7th, Golden Hill; 8th, Weymouth; 9th, Devonport. Depôt, Londonderry.

No. 11.—South Irish Division.—1st Battery, St. Helena; 2nd, Aldershot; 3rd, Khyragully; 4th, Kurrachee; 5th, Guernsey; 6th, Sheerness; 7th, Portsmouth; 8th, Portsmouth; 9th, Portsmouth. Depôt, Cork Harbour.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Headquarters, Chatham; Headquarters, Train, Aldershot; A Troop, Train, Aldershot; 1st Div. Tel. Battalion, Aldershot; 2nd, London. 1st Company, Bermuda; 2nd, Chatham; 3rd, London; 4th, Gosport (Sm.); 5th, Gibraltar; 6th, Gibraltar; 7th, Aldershot (Field); 8th, Chatham (Railway); 9th, Hong Kong; 10th, Plymouth (Railway); 11th, Chatham (Field); 12th, Curragh (Field); 13th, Clifton (Survey); 14th, Dublin (Survey); 15th, Malta; 16th, Bedford (Survey); 17th, Curragh (Field); 18th, Halifax, N.S.; 19th, Southampton (Survey); 20th, Gibraltar; 21st, Harwich (Sm.); 22nd, Gosport (Sm.); 23rd, Aldershot (Field); 24th, Cairo (Field); 25th, Gibraltar; 26th, Shorncliffe (Field); 27th, Halifax, N.S. (Sm.); 28th, Gravesend (Sm.); 29th, Simon's Town; 30th, Plymouth (Sm.); 31st, Chatham; 32nd, Portsmouth; 33rd, Cork (Sm.); 34th, Malta (Sm.); 35th, Pembroke Dock (Sm.); 36th, Cork (Fortress); 37th, Aldershot (Field); 38th, Chatham (Field); 39th, Chatham (Sm.).

NAVY STATIONS FOR OCTOBER.

Acorn, Cape & W.C. of Africa
Active, Training Squadron
Agamemnon, Mediterranean
Agincourt, Channel Squadron
Ajax, Greenock
Alacrity, China
Albacore, Mediterranean
Alberta, Portsmouth
Alecto, Cape & W. C. Africa
Alexandra, Mediterranean
Algerine, East Indies
Asia, Portsmouth
Assistance, Particular service
Audacious, Homeward bound
Avon, Southampton Water
Bacchante, Homeward bound
Banterer, Particular service
Belleisle, Kingstown
Bellerophon, N. Am. & W. I.
Benbow, En route to Mediterranean
Boadicea, East Indies
Boscawen, Portland
Bramble, Cape & W. C. Africa
Brisk, Cape & W. C. Africa
Brilliant, Inverness
Britannia, Dartmouth
Britomart, Particular service
Buzzard, N. Amer. & W. In.
Calliope, Australia
Calypso, Training Squadron
Cambridge, Devonport
Canada, N. Am. & West Indies
Caroline, Pacific
Carysfort, Mediterranean
Castor, North Shields
Cherub, Portland
Clyde, Aberdeen
Cockatrice, Danube
Cockchafer, China
Colossus, Mediterranean
Comus, N. Am. & W. Indies
Conquest, Pacific
Constance, China
Cordelia, China
Cormorant, Pacific
Crocodile, Indian troop serv.
Cruiser, Mediterranean
Curacoa, Cape & West Coast of Africa
Curlew, Channel Squadron
Dædalus, Bristol
Dart, Australia, surveying
Defiance, Devonport
Devastation, Queensferry
Diamond, Ordered home
Dolphin, Mediterranean
Dreadnought, Mediterranean
Duke of Wellington, Prtsmth.
Duncan, Sheerness
Durham, Sunderland
Eagle, Liverpool
Edinburgh, Mediterranean
Egeria, Surveying
Elfin, Portsmouth
Elk, Queensferry
Emerald, N. Am. & W. Indies
Enchantress, Portsmouth
Espiegle, Pacific
Espoir, China
Euphrates, Indian troop serv.
Excellent, Portsmouth
Fearless, Mediterranean
Firebrand, China
Fire Queen, Portsmouth
Firefly, Harwich
Firm, Queensferry
Flamingo, S.E.C. of America
Flora, Simon's Bay
Forester, Greenock
Forward, N. Am. & W. Ind.
Foxhound, Holyhead
Frolic, Thames
Ganges, Falmouth
Gannet, Mediterranean
Garnet, East Indies
Goshawk, West Cst. of Africa
Grappler, Mediterranean
Griffon, East Indies
Handy, Portsmouth
Hearty, Particular service
Hercules, Portland
Heroine, China
Hibernia, Malta
Himalaya, Particular service
Hotspur, Harwich
Humber, Particular service
Hyacinth, Pacific
Icarus, Cape & W.C. of Africa
Imogene, Mediterranean
Imperieuse, China
Impregnable, Devonport
Indus, Devonport
Invincible, Southampton
Iron Duke, Channel Squad.
Jackal, Particular service
Kingfisher, East Indies
Landrail, Cape & W.C. Africa
Leander, China
Liberty, Devonport
Liffey, Coquimbo
Lily, N. Amer. & West Indies
Linnet, China
Lion, Portsmouth
Lizard, Australia
Magnet, Devonport
Malabar, Indian troop service
Mariner, East Indies
Martin, Portsmouth
Merlin, China
Mistletoe, Channel Islands
Monarch, Channel Squadron
Mutine, China
Myrmidon, Australia (surv.)
Nankin, Pembroke Dock
Nautilus, Devonport
Nelson, Homeward bound
Neptune, Holyhead
Northumberland, Chan. Sqd.
Opal, Australia
Orion, China
Orlando, Australia
Orontes, Particular service
Orwell, Coast of Ireland
Osborne, Portsmouth
Osprey, East Indies
Paluma, Colonial surv. service
Pembroke, Chatham
Penguin, East Indies
Phaeton, Mediterranean
Pilot, Devonport
Polyphemus, Mediterranean
Porpoise, China
President, West India Docks
Pylades, N. Am. & W. Indies
Racer, Mediterranean
Raleigh, Cape & W.C. of Africa
Rambler, China, surveying
Ranger, East Indies
Rapid, Australia
Rattler, China
Raven, Australia
Ready, N. Am. & West Indies
Reindeer, East Indies
Revenge, Queenstown
Rifleman, S. E.C. of America
Rover, Training Squadron
Royal Adelaide, Devonport
Royalist, Australia
Ruby, S. E. C. of America
Rupert, Hull
Sapphire, China
Satellite, China
Scout, Mediterranean
Seaflower, Portland
Seahorse, Particular service
Sealark, Devonport
Serapis, Indian troop service
Shannon, Bantry
Sparrowhawk, N. America and W. Indies, surveying
Sphinx, East Indies
Starling, Mediterranean
Stork, Zanzibar, surveying
St. Vincent, Portsmouth
Sultan, Mediterranean
Surprise, Mediterranean
Swallow, S. E. C. of America
Swift, China
Swiftsure, Pacific
Sylvia, Mediterranean, surveying
Swinger, Australia
Tamar, Particular service
Temeraire, Mediterranean
Terror, Bermuda
Tourmaline, N. A. & W. I.
Trent, Sheerness
Trincomalee, Southmptn. Wr.
Triton, survey, home station
Triumph, Homeward bound
Turquoise, East Indies
Tyne, particular service
Unicorn, Dundee
Urgent, Jamaica
Valorous, Partr. service
Vernon, Portsmouth
Vesuvius, Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel, Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert, Portsmouth
Victory, Portsmouth
Vivid, Devonport
Volage, Training Squadron
Wanderer, China
Wave, Dartmouth
Wild Swan, Ordered home
Wrangler, N. Amer. & W.I.
Wye, Particular service

TOYNBEE HALL.

During the past year there has been not only a slight increase in the numbers attending the classes at this useful and popular institution—the total being 502 in the spring term—but there has been a larger percentage of attendance and better results on the examination. Wadham House, the residence for students who desire to live a college life, was occupied during the year by twenty gentlemen. The committee regard this as one of the most valuable developments of higher education in East London. The chief courses of lectures during the present term are ten on "Chemistry of the Arts and Sciences," by Mr. V. B. Lewes; ten by Mr. Churten Collins, on "Milton and Dryden;" ten by Professor S. R. Gardiner, on "English and European History of the Seventeenth Century," and ten on "Physiology," by Mr. Pye. The subjects selected for prize essays are—"The Literature of the Puritans" and "The Principles of Nationality, and its Influence on Modern History." There will be, as usual, popular lectures by eminent men on Saturday evenings, commencing on the 13th with one on "Great Books of History." by Mr. F. Harrison. The "winter plans" are the best statement of what educational work is being carried on. The report of the tenth session of the Whitechapel centre states that the improvement shown last year in the finances of the centre has been maintained, steady progress being made in clearing off the debt. Both income and expenditure, have been considerably increased. The fees have risen from £143 14s. to £157 17s., but as £17 10s. of these belong to the summer term they showed hardly so favourably as last year. The donations and subscriptions (including the gift of the microscope) have risen from £54 to £105, including, however, the essay prizes, which were not passed through the general accounts in previous years. The payments to the central society have been increased from £118 to £154, due partly to the additional summer courses, and partly to the altered charges of the society. The student's union has been more self-supporting than in previous years.—The chairman at the inaugural meeting on Saturday was the Rev. Professor Wiltshire, Master of the Clothworkers' Company. In opening the proceedings he said he felt that he was in the spirit of the progress and intelligence that had characterised so strongly the nineteenth century. The Clothworkers' guild had been in existence for over 400 years. The times had now changed, and the Clothworkers' were not able to carry out so fully the objects for which they originally joined together. The company, however, tried to aid every institute for the benefit of London and its surroundings; and they had been careful—more especially in late years—to help all institutions where education was promoted, and they had done this to a large extent in very many places. (Cheers.)—Mr. C. A. Fyffe gave the annual address on the "Revival of Teaching in the English Universities," and traced the history of the two Universities from the time of the Reformation to the Restoration and showed the great difference between them.

Throat Irritation and Cough.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d.; tins, 1s. 1½d.; labelled—"James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Dr. George Moore, in his work on "Nose and Throat Diseases," says: "The Glycerine Jujubes prepared by James Epps and Co., are of undoubted service as a curative or palliative agent," while Dr. Gordon Holmes, Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary, writes: "After an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit in almost all forms of throat disease."—(Advt.)

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE.

The trustees of the People's Palace in Mile End-road have, by the generosity of the Drapers' Company, been enabled to supply a long felt want in the East-end, in the shape of technical schools, where the thousands in that populous district will be able to improve their minds and perfect themselves in their handicrafts. The formal ceremony of opening the new schools was performed on the 5th inst. by the Master (Mr. J. H. Daniell), assisted by the wardens and court of assistants of the company. The object of the school is to develop a boy's whole faculties by means of a systematic course of technical and manual training. It is not intended to teach a trade, but simply to provide for each boy an education for both head and hand. The instruction that will be imparted is not of a theoretical character only, but will be accompanied by daily systematic practice in the school workshops, five in number, which are well fitted with benches, iron and wood turning lathes, drilling and planing machines, and other needful tools and appliances. There are nine class-rooms, which are well ventilated and lighted, in which instruction can be received in the various handicrafts at the rate of 6d. per week, or 5s a quarter. In addition to these there is the lecture theatre, which will be utilised every evening throughout the winter months. A special feature of the schools is the photographic studio, where every branch of the art will be taught. The schools will be equal to the wants of 5,000 evening students in the coming season. The Master of the Drapers' Company, in formally declaring the new buildings open, expressed a hope that they might have a never-failing supply of intelligent and enthusiastic students, and that by their aid the People's Palace might not be less successful in its educational work than it had been on its social and recreative side, and that it might thus fulfil its great object of brightening the lives and promoting the moral and material welfare of the men and women of East London. (Cheers.)—Sir Edmund Hay Currie having proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Daniell, which was unanimously passed, a concert followed in the Queen's Hall, at the close of which the proceedings terminated.—The winter session opened on Monday.

FATAL WINDOW CLEANING ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Langham, the City coroner, received particulars on Saturday of the death of William Todd, who was employed as a porter at the Ship Restaurant, Great Tower-street, City. On the previous evening he was cleaning the upper windows of the restaurant, when he overbalanced himself and fell through the glass roof of a printing office, much to the alarm of the employés. The man, who was badly injured, was promptly removed to Guy's Hospital, where death subsequently ensued.—A coroner's jury on Saturday returned a verdict of accidental death in the case of Fredk. Causdale, 35, who fell while cleaning the windows of a house in Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, and died at St. Mary's Hospital within two hours.—On Saturday afternoon an accident of a serious nature took place in Upper Montague-street, Montague-square. A man, who was occupied cleaning windows, fell a distance of thirty feet, and was impaled on some railings. He was conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital in a precarious condition.—Shortly before two o'clock on Saturday afternoon an accident occurred at No. 60, Gladstone-street, St. George's-road, Southwark. While Miss Margaret McCarthy, residing at No. 21, St. Alban's Buildings, was cleaning windows at the above address, she missed her hold, and fell into the area a distance of over 20 feet. She was removed to St. Thomas's Hospital, suffering from concussion of the brain and other injuries.

We learn that Syko and Dot, the original second sight seancists, are appearing with much success at Boswell's Circus, Maidstone.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS ON BOARD A CUNARDER FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK.

Of all the great Atlantic steamship lines the Cunard still stands without a rival in popularity. Its steamers are not only the fastest, but excel all in comfort and general attendance. Life on board one of these floating palaces is not, as some may suppose, one of dull routine, but full of incidents; acquaintances are quickly made, friendships are established of which many interesting tales are told in after years.

A late United States Consul at one of the English ports relates the following:—

"On my last voyage from England, on one of the Cunard steamers, I noticed one morning, after a few days out of port, a young man hobbling about on the upper deck, supported by crutches, and seeming to move with extreme difficulty and no little pain. He was well dressed and of exceedingly handsome countenance, but his limbs were emaciated and his face sallow, which bore traces of long suffering. As he seemed to have no attendant or companion, he at once attracted my sympathies, and I went up to him as he leaned against the taffrail looking out on the foaming track which the steamer was making. 'Excuse me, my young friend,' I said, touching him gently on the shoulder, 'you appear to be hardly able or strong enough to trust yourself unattended on an ocean voyage, but if you require any assistance I shall be glad to help you.' 'You are very kind,' he replied in a weak voice, 'but I require no present aid beyond my crutches, which enable me to pass from my state-room up here to get the benefit of the sunshine and the sea breeze.' 'You have been a great sufferer, no doubt,' I said, 'and I judge that you have been afflicted with rheumatism, whose prevalence and intensity seem to be on an alarming increase both in England and America.' 'You are right,' he answered, 'I have been its victim for two years, and after failing to find relief from medical skill, have lately tried the springs of Carlsbad and Vichy; but they have done me no good, and I am now on my return home to Missouri to die, I suppose. I shall be content if life is spared me to reach my mother's presence. She is a widow, and I am her only child.' There was a pathos in this speech which affected me profoundly, and awakened in me a deeper sympathy than I had felt before. I had no words to answer him, and stood silently beside him, watching the snowy wake of the ship. While thus standing, my thoughts reverted to a child—a ten-year old boy—of a neighbour of mine, residing near my consulate residence, who had been cured of a stubborn case of rheumatism by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, and I remembered the steward of the ship had told me the day before that he had cured himself of a very severe attack of the gout in New York, just before his last voyage, by the use of the remedy. I at once left my young friend and went below to find the steward. I not only found him off duty, but discovered that he had a bottle of the Oil in his locker, which he had carried across the ocean in case of another attack. He readily parted with it on my representation, and, hurrying up again, I soon persuaded the young man to allow me to take him to his berth and apply the remedy. After doing so, I covered him up snugly in bed, and requested him not to get up until I should see him again. That evening I returned to his state-room, and found him sleeping peacefully and breathing gently. I roused him and inquired how he felt. 'Like a new man,' he answered, with a grateful smile. 'I feel no pain, and am able to stretch my limbs without difficulty. I think I'll get up.' 'No, don't get up to-night,' I said, 'but let me rub you again with the Oil, and in the morning you will be much better able to go above.' I then applied the Oil, again rubbing his knees, ankles, and arms thoroughly, until he said he felt as if he had a mustard poultice all over his body. I then left him. The next morning when I went up on deck, I found my patient waiting for me with a smiling face, and without his crutches. I don't think I ever felt so happy in my life. To make a long story short, I attended him closely during the rest of our voyage—some four days—applying the Oil every night, and guarding him against too much exposure to the fresh and damp spring breezes; and on landing at New York he was able, without assistance, to mount the hotel omnibus and go to the Astor House. I called on him two days later, and found him actually engaged in packing his trunk, preparatory to starting for his home that evening. With a grateful smile he welcomed me, and pointing to a box carefully done up in thick brown paper, he said:—'That is a dozen bottles of St. Jacobs Oil, which I have just purchased from Hudnut, the chemist across the way, and I am taking them home to show my good mother what has saved her son's life and restored him to her in health. If you should ever visit Sedalia, in Missouri, I will show you a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil enshrined in a silver and gold casket, which we shall keep as an ornament as well as a memento of our meeting on the Cunard steamer.' We parted, after an hour's pleasant chat, with mutual good will and esteem, and a few weeks afterwards I received a letter from him telling me he was in perfect health and containing many grateful expressions of his affectionate regards."

LAST WEEK'S LAW AND POLICE.

Middlesex Sessions.

An Innocent Abroad.—A man named Brown was indicted for stealing and obtaining by fraudulent pretences a sum of 23s. from Henry Hall. Mr. Hutton prosecuted, and Mr. Keith Frith defended.—The prosecutor, who resides at Peckham, was on the morning of the 9th September walking in Middlesex-street when he was stopped by the prisoner, who put 3s. in a purse and offered it to him for 1s. He bought it, and put it in his pocket. The prosecutor then bought another, which was supposed to contain 5s., for 2s., and changed a sovereign. The prisoner then said, "Now give me 18s. for your sovereign," at the same time putting what he thought was a sovereign in his purse. When the prosecutor opened the purse he found that it only contained 3s.—The evidence in the case was somewhat conflicting, and the jury eventually returned a verdict of not guilty.

Charge of Stealing Wood.—Julian Schneider surrendered to his bail in answer to an indictment charging him with stealing a quantity of lacquered wood, the property of Albert Model, his master. Mr. Grain prosecuted.—The prisoner was a workman in the employ of the prosecutor, who carried on business in Charlotte-Mews, Tottenham Court-road. On the 30th of August he received information to the effect that some wood had been taken by the prisoner, who was seen by a man named Obermeyer to cut off a piece of carved wood and hide it under his waistcoat.—The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Horse Stealing.—Samuel Corbould was indicted for stealing a pony, barrow, and harness, value £5, the property of James Edgson. Mr. Douglas prosecuted.—The property was obtained by the prisoner under the pretence that he wanted it for his father, who was a tradesman carrying on business in the King's-road, Chelsea.—He was found guilty, and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Mansion House.

After Fifty Years.—Edgar Faulkner, 58, chief clerk to the Economic Life Insurance Society, 6, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, was charged before the Lord Mayor on a warrant with embezzling monies belonging to the society.—Prisoner had been arrested on a warrant obtained at the Mansion House on Friday. It appeared that he entered the service of the society as office boy in the year 1848, being then only 10 years of age. In 1851 he was promoted to the position of bookkeeper, and in 1862 was appointed chief clerk, which position he held till a short time ago, when, his health having failed, the directors very kindly gave him three months' leave of absence. During his absence a gentleman who undertook the prisoner's work discovered that there was something remarkably wrong with the books. It was then found that four entries of monies which ought to have been paid into the London Joint Stock Bank during different periods of this year had been altered and the money taken by the prisoner. These four entries amounted to £300. Prisoner was in Scotland when the discoveries were made, and was written to asking him to return, as his accounts required an explanation. He replied, practically admitted his guilt, and asking the society to deal leniently with him on account of the state of his health. He then returned to London and was arrested. —The Lord Mayor remanded him.

Bow-street.

Rather Shabby.—Amongst the applicants to Mr. Vaughan for advice on Saturday morning was an elderly woman of respectable appearance, who stated that her employer, who had been employed in Covent Garden Market, had died suddenly, owing her about £5. He was insured in two or three offices, but his eldest son being only 16, the money had been drawn by the grandfather and the deceased's brother. She had applied to them for payment, but they refused, the brother saying, "The dead has had your services; go to the dead for payment." No letters of administration had been taken out.—Mr. Vaughan said if the father and brother had taken possession of the deceased's effects they were administrators, although they had not taken out letters of administration. Applicant could sue them in the county court.

Marlborough-street.

A Cowardly Act.—Albert Mallon, a dentist, of Carlton-road, Kilburn, was charged with assaulting Elizabeth Addicott, a needlewoman, in Oxford-street, between twelve and one on Saturday morning.—The prosecutrix said that as she passed a potato can, the prisoner, who was eating, threw some peel in her face. She remonstrated, and he threw some more peel at her, following it up with a violent blow in the mouth, which covered her with blood.—Constable Callow, who was called, found blood on the man's hand and blood dropping from the woman's mouth. One man, who was present at the time, said that he knew nothing of the affair, but when at the station stated that the woman knocked Mallon's hat off.—The prisoner, in his defence, said that some one, whom he believed to be the prosecutrix, knocked his hat off, and he, being angry, swung his arm round, and apparently struck the woman. She was well known as an immoral person.—This statement was borne out by a friend named Madigan, who said also that she had demanded a potato, and had been ordered away.—This, however, the woman denied, and Mr. Bridge, remarking that it was an unmanly act to strike a woman, ordered the accused to pay a fine of 10s., with 10s. costs.

Marylebone.

A Bad Pair.—Georgina White, 16, was charged, on remand, with stealing a gold ring, worth 10s. 6d., the property of Frederick J. Bayley, of Kentish Town-road; and Mary Ann Cummings, 20, married, of Salem Gardens, Bayswater, was charged with unlawfully receiving the same, well knowing it to have been stolen. — The evidence showed that the prisoners are sisters. White had been a servant in the employ of the prosecutor, who, having lost some money, asked the girl about it. She offered to have her box searched, and it was done, with the result that a letter written by White to her sister, but not posted, was found. The letter was read, and it disclosed that White had stolen a ring belonging to Mrs. Bayley, and had sent it to Cummings to deal with. The ring was afterwards found pawned at the shop of Mr. Aldous, pawnbroker, of Berwick-street, for 1s. 6d., and the prisoner Cummings in open court admitted that she pledged it.—Police-constable 279 said the prisoner White had been in an industrial school, and other members of the family were a bad lot. —A lady from the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Women offered to take White into a home for twelve months.—The magistrate was agreeable to that course being taken, but White absolutely and repeatedly refused.—In the end, and after he had exercised great patience with the prisoner, Mr. De Rutzen sentenced White to fourteen days' imprisonment, and Cummings to one month's imprisonment.

The Three-card Trick.—Joseph Lee, 46, a bookmaker, and Charles Jackson, 37, a bookmaker, were charged on remand with obtaining by a trick £5 on the Midland Railway, the money of Jaques Handl, a travelling clerk, staying at the Waverley Hotel, Cheapside. Mr. Griesbach, solicitor, prosecuted.—The prosecutor was travelling from Manchester to London on the Midland Railway. At Nottingham the prisoners got into the carriage, having been to the Nottingham races and goose fair. After a time Lee produced some cards, and said he thought he could show the company present something novel. He wanted the prisoner Jackson to speculate on the game played, but the latter refused at first, and ultimately bet on the game, sometimes winning and sometimes losing. The prosecutor was at length induced to join in the game, and after a number of transactions they arrived at Kentish Town, by which time the prosecutor had won 4s. and had lost £5. Lee then alighted from the carriage and went into another further up the train. The prosecutor followed him, and Mr. W. Bells, the station master, seeing the prosecutor in a confused condition, spoke to him. He related what had occurred, and Lee was fetched out of the train. He (Lee) returned to where Jackson was, and Mr. Bells insisted on their both leaving the carriage. He saw Lee put his hand behind him near to the prosecutor's pocket, and directly afterwards Lee, pointing to prosecutor's pocket with his umbrella, told him he had not lost £5, and if he doubted that he had better feel in his pocket. The prosecutor did so, and found the money as indicated. He, however, insisted on giving the prisoners into custody. On them was found a considerable sum of money.—In deciding the case on the remanded charge, Mr. De Rutzen said he regarded the three card trick as the lowest form of gambling, and practised by scoundrels. He fined them each 40s., or in default of distress one month.

Clerkenwell.

Remanded for Inquiry.—Daniel M'Carthy, fret-cutter; Henry Johnson, confectioner; and Matthew Clancey, van boy, all 17 years of age, were charged, as suspected persons, with loitering with intent and attempting to pick pockets in Farringdon-road.—Numerous charges have of late been before this court of alleged attempted robberies in the thoroughfare mentioned, which is largely frequented by passengers to the Metropolitan Railway and the Meat Market, and, being fringed by stalls whereon books and attractive articles are offered for sale, is frequently blocked. Many robberies have taken place there, and police-constables in plain clothes have been appointed to do duty in the road, with the result that nearly every day some person is arrested. The evidence is usually to the effect that one of the accused tried to pick the pockets of persons around the stalls, whilst the others charged, or alleged to have been acting in concert, covered the actions of the would-be thief. That was the evidence in this case, Clancy being charged as attempting to pick pockets while "covered" by M'Carthy and Johnson. Those prisoners, however, protested that they were strangers to Clancy and to each other; both had seemingly left off work at the dinner hour, and M'Carthy was actually on the way to the hospital and had his wages in his pocket.—On the evidence of Constable Carn, 101 G. Mr. Horace Smith, remanded all the lads to gaol.

Well Caught.—Edward Joyce, aged 34, described as a locksmith, and having no home, was charged before Mr. Horace Smith with attempting to break and enter a shop in the High-street, Islington, with intent to steal therein the goods of Arthur Bland Wardsworth, butcher; and further, with having in his possession twenty-one skeleton keys and an iron jemmy. —The prosecutor said that at half-past two on Saturday morning he was aroused at his residence and information was given him that an attempt had been made to break into his premises, No. 224, High-street. He did not see the attempt to break in, but he saw the prisoner detained at the police station, with a number of skeleton keys in his possession.—C. Stock, cab-driver, said while walking his horse down High-street he saw the prisoner standing close to Mr. Wardsworth's door in a suspicious way, with his back turned to the street. Witness pulled up, and as he did so the prisoner turned round, and he heard something like the rattling of keys in his pockets. Witness asked if prisoner wanted a cab. Prisoner said, "I'll cab you, you ——," and made off. The witness pursued him, driving his horse at a gallop to the corner of City-road and Goswell-road, calling for the police as he did so. There the prisoner doubled back, and witness turning his horse pursued him again until a constable took up the chase and captured the prisoner. Witness accompanied them to the police station, and saw the skeleton keys found in his pocket.—Prisoner said he was not intending to do anything to that bit of a shed. —Inspector Burnham asked for a remand in order to bring evidence as to the past career of the prisoner.—Prisoner was remanded accordingly.

Thames.

Disappearance of a Young Girl.—Mrs. Mary Keith, of 26, Goodman's Yard, Minories, applied to Mr. Lushington for advice respecting the disappearance of her daughter, Ellen, aged 13 years and 5 months, who had been missing since the 11th September. On that day she left home to go on an errand, and had not since been heard of. Her description was as follows:—Height, 4ft. 9in.; complexion, dark; hair, dark brown; and hazel eyes. She was dressed in a dark blue skirt, black stuff jacket, blue knitted crossover, and side-spring boots.—Mr. Lushington referred the applicant to the press.

Worship-street.

Bent on Hanging Herself.—Johanna Bethke, 32, a tall and well-looking North German, was charged with having attempted suicide by hanging herself.—The husband of the prisoner, Herman Bethke, said they lived in Great Chart-street, Hoxton. He did not know for what reason, but his wife was always troubled. She would get into a passion, tear his clothes, and, taking up a knife, say she would kill herself. On Friday she took a rope, ran upstairs, and said she would hang herself. He laughed at her, but he asked a lodger to oblige him by going upstairs. The lodger would not go, and the witness went upstairs, when he found his wife hanging from a rope round her neck over the stairs. He held her up by her legs and called to the lodger, who got a knife and cut the rope. After that she again tried to commit suicide, and he had to cut her down a second time. She said they should not prevent her; she would do it that day. Then he went to the police station for a constable, and found when he got back that she had got another rope, and was only kept from hanging herself by the lodger.—The prisoner, who cried bitterly, said her husband was cruel to her. They had a lodging-house, and she had to keep it clean—seven or eight rooms—and her husband did no work, but went to a gambling club at night and stopped in bed all day.—The lodger, who was called to corroborate the evidence as to the attempt at suicide, said, in reply to the magistrate (Mr. Williams, Q.C.), that he did not know if the husband stopped in bed all day.—The Prisoner: Yes, you do; you go to the gambling club every night yourself. You are as bad. My husband beats me if I cannot give him money to gamble with. I am black and blue. I cannot bear it. I am sick of my life.—The magistrate directed Constable Manning, 43 G R, to make inquiries, and remanded the prisoner till Monday.

A Witness in Custody.—Robert Whiffen, a horse slaughterer, was charged on remand with having stolen a gold and diamond ring, value £30, the property of his employer, Mr. Alfred Barber, slaughterman, of Winthrop-street, Whitechapel. —The evidence given on a previous occasion and already reported, showed that the prosecutor lost the ring on his premises in the month of August. The prisoner, according to his own admission, found the ring in the yard, and, in company with a man named Grayburn, subsequently in a public-house in Mile end, sold it to a butcher named Moss Joel. The latter was called as a witness, and said he paid £2 for the ring and sold it for £2 15s. According to the evidence of Grayburn, Joel was told the ring had been found in Barber's yard, and asked no more questions. The magistrate severely catechised Joel on the latter saying that he did not know the name or address of the man to whom he sold the ring, and observed that unless the ring was forthcoming it would be a serious matter for Joel. On the second hearing the ring was produced, Joel saying that a friend of his, named Michael Gomperts, had found the buyer, who had surrendered the ring for the price he had paid. —Mr. Montagu Williams said it was all very unsatisfactory, and, remarking that a ring worth £30 was bought for £2 from a man like Whiffen without a question being asked, he ordered Joel into custody for receiving with guilty knowledge. Gomperts was called, and said he saw Joel sell the ring for £2 15s., and he, witness, had got it back, but he did not know the man's name or address.—Detective-sergeant Waller, J Division, who took Whiffen into custody, was made to repeat the substance of Joel's evidence so as to make that evidence against him.—Mr. Geoghegan, who defended Joel, reserved the defence, and the prisoners were fully committed for trial, Joel being allowed out on £200 bail.

Hammersmith.

Rescuing a Child.—John Knight, aged 12, living at Strand-on-the-Green, was brought up on a warrant, charged with wilfully damaging a boat, the property of Thomas Tunstall Saunders, a waterman. The prisoner was summoned in the first instance, but he did not appear, and a warrant was granted for his apprehension.—Police-constable Ettridge, one of the officers of the court, said he apprehended the prisoner on Saturday morning, and read the warrant to him. He replied "I did not break the boat or damage it. A little child got into a boat and drifted off with the tide. We got into a dingey (another boy being with him), and went after the boat and dragged it ashore to prevent the little child from being drowned."—The complainant said he moored his boat to a raft near the Pier Hotel. After he had his dinner he went out and saw the prisoner and another boy in the boat rowing towards Kew. He called to them, and the boat was rowed into the mud. The prisoner, on jumping out, fell over a scull, damaging the boat. He found it smothered in mud.—John Kidding, the other boy, said the boat was not damaged. All they did was to fetch the child ashore, and took the boat to the dock. When they saw Mr. Saunders they ran away.—John Fleming, a labourer, said he saw his little boy, 5 years of age, in the boat drifting away. He asked one boy to fetch the boat back.—Mr. Paget ordered the boy to be discharged.

Stratford.

Caught in the Act.—Charles Hutchings, 38, labourer, of 2, Dorset-street, Spitalfields, was brought up in custody charged with stealing a purse containing £5 0s. 6d. from the person of James Carr.—The prosecutor, a painter, living at Maryland-road, Leyton, was at the Cricket Ground, Leyton, on the occasion of the Essex County and Great Eastern Railway sports, on September 29th, and during the distribution of the prizes some one was pushing about in the crowd, and he felt his watch pocket being pressed. He put his hand in his pocket and then missed his purse. He noticed the prisoner standing near him, and a witness named Messa seized the prisoner, at the same time shouting out, "That's the man." Herbert Suttling, a friend of Messa's, then noticed the prisoner trying to drop the purse on the ground to another man. This, however, was prevented, and the prisoner was given into custody. At the station, in reply to the charge, he said, "That's hard; I only did what others would have done."—Police-constable Murphy, a City constable, proved two prior convictions, one for watch-snatching, and one for theft from the person. He had known the prisoner for six years as getting his living by thieving and the earnings of prostitutes.—Prisoner said as to the first conviction it was not for watch-snatching, but it was Murphy's mouth that got him a month.—The bench committed the prisoner for trial.

Dalston.

Well done, Constable.—Alfred Mayo, aged 39, refusing his address, was charged before Mr. Bros with having in his possession one clock, two counterpanes, three sheets, one chemise, one nightgown, one toilet cover, a pair of socks, two pairs of boots, fifteen plated spoons, a knife, a handbag, and other articles which were found to have been stolen from a house in Mildmay-road. He was further charged with breaking and entering the house named.—Police-constable Alfred Gare, 61 N, deposed that at 6.30 yesterday morning he was off duty, going home through Marquess-road, Canonbury, when he met the prisoner carrying a large tea-chest on his head. Witness asked what the box contained, and prisoner replied, "Something for Jay's." Witness was not satisfied, and asked him to go with him to the police station. The prisoner thereupon threw down the box and ran away. The witness pursued him and never lost sight of him until coming up with him in the Clephane-road.—Detective Bryan said he had ascertained that No. 59, Mildmay-road, had been entered through a back window, and Mrs A. Glazier now identified all the articles enumerated as the property of her husband. The house was securely fastened on Friday night, with the exception of one window, on which the catch was so hard that the servant could not work it.—Police-constable Gare said the prisoner told him he entered the house at 5.30 that morning, and left about an hour afterwards.—Prisoner, who had now nothing to say, was remanded, and the police-constable was complimented by the magistrate.

INQUESTS.

Suicide at Bethnal Green. — Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, coroner for South-east Middlesex, held an inquiry at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, on Saturday, into the circumstances attending the death of John James Bending, aged 40, a clerk, lately living at 133, Charles-street, Stepney, who committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a train at Bethnal Green Station on Wednesday.—From the evidence given it appears that the deceased was on the centre platform, talking to some gentlemen. One of them asked him if he was going to the City, and he replied, "I will show you where I am going." On the 9.55 train from Chingford entering the station the deceased jumped from the platform on to the line, and laid himself in front of the approaching train, the engine and one carriage going over him. He was at once taken to the hospital, where he died the next day. Medical evidence showed that the deceased was admitted suffering from shocking injuries. Both arms and one leg were cut clean off. Death resulted from the injuries.—A verdict of suicide while insane was returned.

Run Over and Killed.—Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, the coroner for South-east Middlesex, held an inquest at the London Hospital on the body of John Hartley, aged 9, the son of a navvy, living at 4, Dean's-court, High-street, Stratford, who was run over and killed in High-street, Stratford, on Wednesday by a greengrocer's cart, the driver of which now stands charged on remand from Stratford Police Court with causing the death. —Amelia Hartley, the mother of the deceased, stated he went out to play at about 6.20 p.m. on Wednesday, and about five minutes afterwards she heard that he had been run over and taken to a neighbouring surgery, where she went, and found that he was seriously injured. He was at once taken to the hospital, where life was pronounced extinct.—Albert Gowing, a schoolboy, living at 379, High-street, Stratford, stated that he was playing at touch with the deceased and another boy in the High-street on Wednesday. They were running in and out of the carts that were passing, and the deceased ran into a greengrocer's cart, the step of which knocked him down and the wheel passed over him.—David Gunstone, of 48, Buckstone-road, the driver, after being cautioned by the coroner, stated that he saw the boys playing on the curb, when the deceased suddenly ran out into the road and he felt his cart pass over him. He pulled up at once and found the deceased lying in the road unconscious. He was driving at about the rate of four miles an hour.—Mr. John James Coulton, the house surgeon, stated that he examined the deceased on arrival, and found he was dead. There was a bruise on the chest, and a corresponding one on the back. The post mortem examination showed that the spleen was ruptured, the cause of death being due to hemorrhage consequent on the rupture.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

He Lived too Well.—Dr. Wynn Westcott held an inquest at the St. Pancras Coroner's Court on the body of James Allery, aged 60, a naval pensioner, and formerly one of the City trumpeters, lately living at 44, Thanet-street, Burton Crescent.—The evidence of the several witnesses was to the effect that the deceased was of very intemperate habits, as was his wife, who was unable to be present at the inquest. On Monday and Tuesday he was taken home in a state of intoxication, and on Wednesday morning he was found dead in bed. —Dr. McNeil, of Judd-street, stated that the cause of death was asphyxia following paralysis and congestion of the brain.—The jury returned their verdict accordingly.

Poisoned by Carbolic Acid. — Mr. John Troutbeck, coroner for Westminster, held an inquiry at the Sessions House, Broad Sanctuary, into the circumstances attending the death of John O'Neil, aged 56, an Army pensioner, and lately employed at the Royal Army Clothing Depôt, Grosvenor-road, Pimlico, who died from the effects of carbolic acid poisoning.—Charlotte O'Neil, of 23, Horseferry-road, identified the body of the deceased as that of her husband. Deceased drew his pension on Monday and witness received £1 12s. out of the money. On Wednesday evening witness and another woman went out with the deceased and visited several public-houses. They returned home shortly after ten o'clock. Witness went to bed and left deceased, who was sober, sitting in a chair smoking his pipe. About one o'clock on Thursday morning she awoke and found deceased on the floor, but she took no particular notice of the circumstance, as she had frequently seen him in a similar position when in drink, and she went to bed again. At six o'clock deceased was still on the floor, and about seven o'clock, as she failed to rouse him, witness called in a neighbour. Afterwards witness sent for a doctor, who informed her that her husband was dead. She kept a penny bottle of carbolic acid in the house for disinfecting purposes.—Mr. Pugh, M.D., of 46, Marsham-street, stated that he had made a post mortem examination of the body, and found death to be due to carbolic acid poisoning. He found about three pints and a half of liquid, largely composed of diluted carbolic acid, in the stomach. In answer to the coroner, witness said that he had known cases where persons had drank carbolic acid in mistake for rum. Deceased had been poisoned with cheap carbolic acid, and he would suggest that some restriction should be placed on its sale.—The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from carbolic acid poisoning, but whether taken by accident or design there was no evidence to show.

DEATH OF TOM KING.

Reminiscences of the Prize Ring.

The death of Tom King, the well-known pugilist, is announced. It took place at his residence, Clapham Park, at midnight on the 3rd inst. The deceased was born in Silver-street, Stepney, in the year 1836. A portion of his youth was spent at sea, which he soon relinquished for employment at the docks. He was first brought to the notice of the patrons of the then flourishing prize ring in 1860 by Jem Ward, who entertained a very high opinion of him. Standing 6 feet 1½ inches, and weighing nearly 13 stone, King was a very formidable looking opponent. He did not have to wait long for an engagement, and in the latter part of 1860 he was matched to fight Tom Truckle, of Portsmouth, a lad about his own age, who had previously figured but once, and that unsuccessfully, in the roped arena. The fight, which was for £50 a side, took place in November, and after a contest which lasted one hour and two minutes, forty-nine rounds being fought, King proved the winner. His supporters were so satisfied with him that they were prepared to pit him against the champion of the day, Sam Hurst. After Jem Mace had defeated the latter for the belt, King was matched with him for the championship and £200 a side. Meanwhile King, to keep his hand in, fought a man named Evans, better known as young Broome, the stakes at issue being £100. Broome was five years the senior, and King was a very hot favourite for the event, which came off on October 21st, 1861, but although eventually successful, King had a very tough battle with his opponent, forty-three rounds being fought in as many minutes.

Some Notable Fights.

After this engagement 6 to 4 was laid on Mace for the championship encounter, but King's partisans were very sanguine, and on January 28th, 1862, they faced each other to do battle for the belt and £200 a side, the scene of action being in the metropolitan district. For an hour and eight minutes they strove for victory, and at last Mace was hailed the winner, after a game fight of forty-three rounds, both men being very severely punished. Ten months elapsed before either again entered the arena, King declining to challenge his conqueror, but after Mace had entered into negotiations to meet Bob Brettle, King threw down the gauntlet, and another match was made between them for the championship. This was decided on November 26th, 1862, and in the end furnished a great surprise. So well did Mace perform that at one time 10 to 1 was laid on him, but, holding his opponent too cheap, King in the eighteenth round landed a lucky blow between the eyes, and Mace never recovering, King was declared the winner after fighting twenty-one rounds, occupying thirty-eight minutes. Mace was dreadfully cut up at his defeat, and immediately challenged his conqueror to another trial. King, however, declared his career as a pugilist to be over, and relinquished the belt; but in the following year Heenan, who, like King, had retired, came out with a challenge to fight for £1,000 a side. This attracted the attention of King and drew him from his seclusion, articles eventually being signed for the giants to meet in the ring for the sum named. The fight created immense interest in sporting circles, exceeded only by that between the Benicia Boy and Tom Sayers, and after careful training the men met at Wadhurst on December 10th, 1863. At hardly any time during the encounter did Heenan show to advantage, as in the fight with Sayers, and after twenty-four rounds had been got through in thirty-five minutes, the American was beaten. This was King's last appearance as a pugilist, both principals and seconds being arrested and bound over to keep the peace.

As a Sculler.

Before another year passed he made a new departure in athletics, turning his attention to aquatics. He came out as a sculler, and on November 1st, 1864, rowed a race with Ted May, of Lambeth, over the Thames course, for £25 a side, from Putney to Mortlake, winning easily. His next match was on January 26th, 1865, over the same course, James Percy, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, being his opponent for the stakes of £50 aside. This was Percy's maiden race as an oarsman, and he suffered defeat at the hands of King after a very close contest all the way. Without losing any time King, on February 9th of the same year, engaged in a sculler's race with M'Mahon, of Putney, for £50 a side, from Putney to Hammersmith, and this he also won easily. Again on the 28th of the same month King rowed J. A. Caffin, a waterman, of Old Swan, London Bridge, from Putney to Mortlake, for £25 a side, in old-fashioned boats. Owing to the rough water their craft partly filled and a foul occurred, the umpire deciding that the race should be rowed again. On the 13th they met again, when King was beaten for the first time, and with his defeat withdrew from aquatics. He now turned his attention to the turf, and, by his natural aptitude for the business, quickly made a name. Fortune, too, smiled upon him, and whether laying the odds or taking them, he was invariably successful. In this way he amassed a considerable amount of money, and though his ambition never reached the height of his predecessor, John Gully, he secured a good connection and executed extensive commissions. For some considerable period King had been in failing health. The deceased was generally liked, and with a rather striking appearance had nothing about him to indicate that he had been the hero of several hard-fought struggles in the ring.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Volunteers entered the concluding month of the Volunteer year on Saturday, and all leading corps had important events on the programme with the view of bringing up the laggards who have still some drills to put in as a condition of earning the year's capitation grant. The London Rifle Brigade went to Chingford for brigade drill, and all the following regiments had marches out for greater or less distances in various parts of London and the suburbs, viz., the 2nd Middlesex Artillery, London Irish Rifles, North Middlesex Rifles, the Finsbury Rifles, and the 4th R. W. Surrey. The Volunteer Medical Staff Corps went by steamer to Putney, and returned by route march, and the City of London Artillery had their last gun drill for the year at Sheerness. The most important Volunteer event of Saturday was the annual repository competition between the various batteries of the Essex Artillery, which took place at the new headquarters of the corps at Stratford, before a large company of officers, non-commissioned officers, and members of the corps, and many visitors. Eight repository detachments competed in the following order, which was decided by ballot. The Liverpool-street Battery (No. 10), Sergeant-major Brett, No. 1; the Romford Battery (No. 8), Sergeant Davis; the No. 4 Battery (Stratford Works), Sergeant-major Bell; No. 5 Battery, Sergeant-major Hoppett; No. 11 Battery, Sergeant Smithson (Queen's prizeman); and No. 6 Battery, Sergeant-major Maw. Two other teams, respectively under the command of Sergeant Fairey and Sergeant Fisher, were entered for the competition, but on account of the early fading light the performances of both teams were postponed to Saturday next. The test required a gun of 58cwt. to be built upon skidding, passed through a narrow gateway by slewing, and mounted up on to a garrison carriage on long skids by parbuckling. The gun had to be subsequently transferred to another standing carriage by plank and roller, then dismounted, and finally moved to the original position on trucks mounted on the trunnions. The time allowed was twenty-five minutes, any team taking more being disqualified, but points, except on a tie, were not given specifically for time. Out of the maximum of 100 points to be given for a perfect performance, 60 were for accuracy of drill, 17 for the exhibition of resource in difficulties, 13 for silence, and only 10, the remainder, for smartness. Captain Panzera, Militia Artillery, who has for several years acted as judge in these competitions, had again undertaken the duties of the post. The first performance, that of Sergeant-major Brett's team, was a smart and clean shift, which ought to secure not far from the maximum number of marks. The words of command of No. 1 were given fully clearly and with admirable coolness and deliberation, but the time was very quick, only 13min. 9sec. being consumed out of the 25 minutes allowed. The next teams took respectively 15min. 7sec., 16min. 12sec., and over 25min., but the sixth team commanded by Sergeant Smithson made the shortest time of the day, 12min. 30½sec. This was also a very accurate performance. The last team which the light permitted to compete was that of the famous Sergeant-major Maw, who has so often distinguished himself in repository competitions at Shoeburyness. Mr. Maw got through the shift in his characteristic quiet style; but he took 15 min. 8sec. to complete the task, and if, as is quite possible, there should be equality of points in respect of drill, resource, silence, and smartness, which does not necessarily mean time merely, Sergeant-major Maw will only stand third, thus—Sergeant Smithson, Sergeant-major Brett, Sergeant-major Maw. Among the officers taking a keen interest in the proceedings were Colonel Howard, the commandant of the brigade, and Lieutenant-colonel Garrett, commanding the Stratford batteries.

The march out of the North Middlesex Rifles was the most important of the other events on the programme. Starting at ten in the morning, two transport waggons lent by Mr. W. Whiteley, escorted by a sergeant and party of men, left the headquarters of the regiment for Edgware, where in the evening they were met by a marching detachment. The route was taken for Bushey, where the night was passed. Sunday was passed in attending divine service at Bushey Church and the return home to headquarters.

AMBULANCE WORK AND THE BICYCLE.

An ambulance competition for the regimental bearers of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment was held at the Drill Hall, Vanbrugh Park, on the 5th inst. The director-general of the medical staff, Sir T. Crawford, K.C.B., was present and took great interest in the work of the competition, which consisted of stretcher drill and the first-aid treatment of a large series of cases representing the sort of injuries likely to be met with in the battle field. A time limit, varying from 1½ minutes to 4 minutes was allotted to each case, as rapidity of work is an essential second only to correctness of dressing. The work was remarkably well done, and reflected great credit on the head officers of the battalion, who set a great example to many others in the way they train their men year by year, and keep up the regimental bearers to their full strength. The competition was conducted by Dr. Stephenson, who commands the 3rd (Woolwich) Division of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps. In the course of the evening the doctor showed an ambulance detachment mounted on bicycles, carrying with them a stretcher of his own designing, with surgical haversack for dressings, and a large supply of beef-tea, milk, and other necessaries for the wounded, together with a means of cooking them. With ambulance detachments thus mounted he can transport aid to the wounded from a distance with great rapidity, in fact, in quite a fourth of the time required for "regulation" transport. The rapid concentration relief from many distant points to some future Gravelotte, without any extra demand on the waggons and horses of the army, seems a problem worth working out.

A NEW P. AND O. STEAMER.

There was launched by Messrs. Caird and Co Greenock, on Saturday, a steel screw steamer 5,500 tons, named The Peninsular, for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, of London. The vessel is 410ft. long, 48ft. broad, and 37ft. deep. She has accommodation for 175 first-class passengers and thirty-two second-class, and is fitted up for troops between deck, the vessel having been put on Admiralty list.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The trade and navigation returns for the month of September were issued last week by the Board of Trade. They showed an increase in the imports and a decrease in the exports. The imports for the month amounted to £28,414,372, being an increase of £1,222,778. For the nine months of the present year the increase in imports was £14,185,421. The exports for the month amounted to £19,603,660, being a decrease of £230,170; while for the nine months the exports showed an increase of £11,132,128. The decrease in the last month's exports was chiefly in yarns and textile fabrics, while the chief increase in the imports was in articles of food and drink, and in metals especially copper.

Leonard Whillie, a tanner, of Bolton, was smoking a pipe in front of his kitchen fire when a spark caught his shirt. As he was only partially dressed the flames spread, and he received injuries resulting in his death, which took place on Saturday.

Last week George Sandford, aged 19, of 45, Canonbury-road, Islington, died from the effects of concussion of the brain, and the fact was notified to the City coroner. Deceased was descending the stairs at his uncle's house, 21, New Charles-street, when he overbalanced and fell head first down. He was taken to the hospital, but never recovered consciousness, and died on Saturday morning.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

MR. FREEMAN THOMAS' SEVENTH ANNUAL BENEFIT CONCERT, MONDAY NEXT, October 15th, at 7.30 o'clock. LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON. Grand Orchestra 150 Performers. Band of the Coldstream Guards. Leader, Mr. Carrodus. Conductor, Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe. The following Artistes will appear:—Mdme. Clara Samuell, Miss Fanny Joyce, Miss Julie Albu, and Miss Fanny Leslie, Mdme. SCALCHI and Mr. SIMS REEVES. Mr. Carrodus (Solo Violin), Mr. John Radcliff (Solo Flute). Prices of Admission:—Private Boxes from 10s. 6d. to £3 3s.; Grand Circle Seats (Numbered and Reserved), 5s. 6d.; First Circle (Numbered and Reserved), 2s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, Amphitheatre, and Promenade, One Shilling. Doors open 7.0; commence at 7.30.—Box-office open daily 10.0 to 5.0.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30 precisely, the New and Original Drama, by Mr. C. Haddon Chambers, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30.—Box-office open daily 10.0 till 5.0. MORNING PERFORMANCE, EVERY SATURDAY until further notice, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING. Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD. EVERY EVENING (except Friday next) at 9.0 DR. JEKYLL and MR. HYDE. At 8.0, LESBIA. On FRIDAY next, October 19th, PRINCE KARL, Mr. Mansfield as Prince Karl, his original character. Performance for the benefit of the poor at the East-end of London.—Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10.0 to 5.0.—

ADELPHI.

A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers. EVERY EVENING, at 8.0, THE UNION JACK, by Henry Pettitt and Sydney Grundy. Mr. William Terriss, Messrs. Charles Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Laurence Cautley, Dalton Somers, Howard Russell, &c.; Miss Millward, Miss Louis. Brandon, Miss Dorothy Dene, Miss Dolores Drummond, Miss Eleanor Bufton, and Miss Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET. Doors open at 7.0. The Theatre lighted entirely by Electricity.—Box-office open 10.0 to 5.0.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manageress, MISS AGNES HEWITT. EVERY EVENING, at 8.0, THE TWO ORPHANS. Mr. Henry Neville specially engaged. Messrs. Gould, Darbishire, Wood, Courtneidge, Erlynne, Thirlby, Rivers, and Mr. Charles Sugden. Mrs. Huntley, Misses Talbot, Ferrers, Lewes, Kingsley, Maccabe, and Miss Agnes Hewitt.—MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.—Box-office open, 10.0 till 5.0.—Business-manager, Mr. Francis Darbishire; Acting-manager, Mr. E. Brown.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Miss HAWTHORNE; Manager, Mr. KELLY. THE STILL ALARM.—ENORMOUS SUCCESS.—The Great Engine House Scene, the "Daily Telegraph" says, "is the most realistic and best managed scene of modern life the stage has ever produced." Every Evening at 7.45, THE STILL ALARM, by Joseph Arthur. Messrs. Charles Glenney, Bassett Roe, W. L. Abingdon, George Dalzell, George Skinner, E. F. Mayeur, and E. W. Garden; Mesdames Florence West, Cicely Richards, Ina Barnard, and Fannie Leslie.—Seats at Box Office (Mr. A. Frye) 10.0 to 5.0, and libraries. Doors, 7.15. —Morning Performance every Wednesday and Saturday at 2.30.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE

RE-OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Under the management of Mr. RUTLAND BARRINGTON. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, will be produced THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER, a New and Original Play in Four Acts, by Sydney Grundy and F. C. Philips. Characters by Misses Caroline Hill, Olga Nethersole, Emily Cross, Adrienne Dairolles, Mary Barton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, J. Beauchamp, Edward Sass, Aynesworth, Trent, Newall, Dodsworth, Fleet, Dixon, Montagu, and Rutland Barrington. New Scenery by Julian Hicks and Walter Johnstone. The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Carl Armbruster.—Doors open at 8.0 o'clock. The Box-office (Mr. G. Reid) open daily from 10.0 to 5.0 o'clock.

On WEDNESDAY, October 17th, THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER will be preceded, at 7.45, by A PATRON SAINT, a New Comedietta, by Charles Thomas.—On this and subsequent evenings the doors will open at 7.30.

STRAND THEATRE.

Under the Management of MR. WILLIE EDOUIN. EVERY EVENING at 7.45 o'clock, KLEPTOMANIA, Farcical Comedy, in Three Acts, by Mark Melford (author of "Turned Up"), with the following cast:—Misses Susie Vaughan, Lillie Bryer, Lillian Millward, V. Bennett, Madge Johnstone; Messrs. C. S. Fawcett, Albert Chevalier, W. Lugg, Albert Sims, J. Halliwell, and Willie Edouin. Followed by, at 9.30, ALADDIN, burlesque, by H. J. Byron (written up to date, and with new songs), with the following strong cast:—The Emperor, Miss Susie Vaughan; Pekoe, Miss Grace Huntley; Princess, Miss Lillie Bryer; Abanazar, Mr. A Chevalier; Vizier, Mr. J. Halliwell; Widow Twankay, Mr. Willie Edouin; and Aladdin, Miss Alice Atherton. New music, New Dances, New Scenery. Box-office open.—MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY, at 2.30.—STRAND THEATRE.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Manageress, MISS SOPHIE EYRE. SHE.—Every Evening at 8.30, a Romantic Play from the Celebrated Novel of H. Rider Haggard. She, Miss Sophie Eyre. Mesdames Maggie Duggan, C. Elliott, Wilson, Vyse, Graves, and Miss Ellison; Messrs. Julian Cross, Edmund Gurney, Maxwell, East, and Edmund Maurice.—Box-office open daily, 10.0 to 6.0.—Manager, Mr. Eugene C. Stafford.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART. EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, E. H. Brooke, Marion Lea, &c. The Play produced by Mr. W. Sidney. New Scenery by Bruce Smith.—Box-office open daily from 10.0 to 5.0.—Business-manager, Mr. Gilbert Tate.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.

PEPITA.—By arrangement with Mr. J. L. Toole, and under the management of Messrs. Van Biene and Horace Lingard, Lecocq's Comic Opera, PEPITA, Every Evening, at 8.15. Doors open at 7.45.—MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.0; doors open at 1.30.—Box-office (Mr. E. Monte) open from 10.0 to 5.0.

CRITERION THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM. EVERY EVENING, at 9.0, the Celebrated Criterion Comedy, BETSY. Messrs. W. Blakeley, H. Standing, A. Maltby, A. Boucicault, and George Giddens; Mesdames Rose Saker, F. Robertson, E. Terriss, F. Moore, E. Penrose, and Lottie Venne. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Messrs. H. Standing, W. G. Gregory, B. Webster; Mesdames F. Moore, E. Terriss, and Rose Saker.—Doors open at 7.45. Box-office open 10.0 a.m. till 10.0 p.m.—N.B. The Theatre is Lighted Entirely by Electricity.

BETSY.—MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 3.0. Doors open 2.30.—CRITERION THEATRE.

SAVOY THEATRE.

R. D'OYLY CARTE, Proprietor and Manager. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan. Preceded, at 7.30, by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.0.—MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.—Box-office open from 9.0 a.m. till 11.0 p.m.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE,

COVENTRY-STREET, PICCADILLY, W. Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the Enormously Successful Comedy Opera, DOROTHY, with New Scenery, Dresses, and Effects. 753rd performance. Preceded by WARRANTED BURGLAR-PROOF, at 7.45. Doors open at 7.30.—MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, and SATURDAYS, at 2.30, SWEET LAVENDER, by A. W. Pinero. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, H. Reeves Smith, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maud Millett, and Edith Chester.—Box-office (Telephone 3,702) open daily from 10.0 to 5.0. Prices from 1s. Doors open 8.0. Carriages at 11.0. —Acting-manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.

COURT THEATRE.

Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH. OPEN for the Season under the Management of Mrs. John Wood. Every evening at 9.0 will be performed (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare) an adaptation of "Les Surprises du Divorce," by Sydney Grundy, entitled MAMMA. Preceded by at 8.15 by HERMINE, an Original Play by Charles Thomas.—Doors open 7.45.—Box-office open, 10.0 to 10.0. Telephone 3,031.

SURREY THEATRE.

THE LAST SIX NIGHTS, at 7.30, of the Celebrated American Drama, HELD BY THE ENEMY. Supported by Messrs. Hague, Vincent, Belding, Cruickshanks, Shelton, Leslie, Blake, and James Nelson; Misses Farrell, Lee, and Mrs. Bennett. To conclude with OLD JOE AND YOUNG JOE. Messrs. G. Conquest, Conquest, jun., Belding, Vincent, Shelton, &c; Misses Alice Spry, Farrell, &c.—On MONDAY, October 22nd, production of the Great Drury Lane Drama, YOUTH, with all the Original Magnificent Effects.—Acting-manager, Mr. H. Spry.

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY GASCOIGNE. ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION of the Grand Production of the Great Drury-lane Drama, THE WORLD. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gascoigne as Clement Huntingford and Mary Blythe, supported by a Powerful Company.—Popular prices, 4d., 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. Doors open at 7.0, farce 7.30. Children in arms will not be admitted under any circumstances.—On MONDAY, October 22nd, by Arrangement with Wilson Barrett, Esq., THE GOLDEN LADDER.—Business-manager, Mr. Weldon Watts.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE THEATRE, S.E.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. W. BURTON GREEN. SATURDAY, EVENING, October 13th, at 7.30, for Six Nights only, the Famous Drama, CALLED BACK, adapted from the Celebrated Novel by the late Hugh Conway. Original Effects. Great Cast. Concluding with the Popular Play, in Two Acts, JACK and JACK'S BROTHER.—General-manager, Mr. John Jourdain.

DRURY LANE.

AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager. EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, (concluding at 11.5), a New Grand Spectacular Drama, entitled THE ARMADA. A Romance of 1588. By HENRY HAMILTON and AUGUSTUS HARRIS. Box-office open daily from 10.0 to 5.0.

THE ARMADA at DRURY LANE.—Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, E. Robins, F. Dobel, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, Parkes, H. Deuvil, F. Thomas, F. Collins, and Harry Nicholls.

THE ARMADA.—The unanimous praise bestowed upon this Historical Drama and Grand Spectacle by the leading Press of the country is highly endorsed by the crowded audiences which fill Drury Lane Theatre at each performance.

THE ARMADA.—It is impossible in an advertisement to give an idea of the volumes that have been written enthusiastically commending this play to the attention of the lovers of the artistic, the beautiful, and the true.

THE ARMADA.—"Times" says:—"A great success was achieved, and the fame of the theatre as the home of spectacular displays cannot fail to be increased by this latest addition to their number. Nor does the production lack merit in other directions. The authors of 'The Armada,' inspired by the thoughts which the tercentenary of the great naval conflict suggests, have set themselves to write a play which shall be fresh and interesting, and shall not depend exclusively for success upon mere scenic effect. The times and events which they have chosen for reproduction on the stage are among the most stirring in the whole annals of British history; they supply abundant opportunities for appealing to the patriotic sentiment, and they bristle with romantic and picturesque incident."

THE ARMADA.—"Times" says:—"The great naval display, which can be called no less than a triumph of stage artifice, was received on Saturday with shouts of applause, and if it stood alone would be sufficient to attract the public for many a day. At the fall of the curtain there was loud and prolonged applause."

THE ARMADA.—"Daily Telegraph" says:—"In a scene of general excitement, Mr. Augustus Harris on Saturday night succeeded in launching one of the mightiest, most showy, and costly vessels that has ever been built in the dramatic docks of Drury Lane. The sea-fight between the Armada and the English war-vessels off Calais may be pronounced the most effective historical picture ever realised on the modern stage. The musky gloom of the atmosphere, the lurid light thrown on the opposing vessels, the awful fusillade of firing, the shouting and cheering of the sailors, the marvellous moving of the vessels to give the enemy a broadside, make up a scene so novel and impressive that it will not readily be forgotten. This Armada fight, in its design, its daring, and its execution, will be quoted as one of the boldest achievements ever attempted on the Drury Lane stage. This scene alone will attract all London."

THE ARMADA.—"Daily Telegraph" says:—"In his pictures of the Inquisition Mr. Harris has been careful not to give offence. All was done in scrupulous good taste. In the rescue scene once more we beheld a triumph of stage management and a brilliant flash of colour. It is a scene that will linger on the memory. Queen Elizabeth has to pass, under a baldachino, to Old St. Paul's, to make thanksgiving for the safety of her country. It is a procession of accurate costume, and those who would understand what Elizabeth's reign was like, so far as it outwardly appeared, can see it here. The old cathedral dedicated to St. Paul, the Cross, and the citizens, appear here just as they were three centuries ago. This will be a picture that will be appreciated alike by the student and the sight-seer. 'The Armada' is one of the most distinctly creditable things that Mr. Harris has ever done. 'The Armada' is a noteworthy advance on anything that has been recently attempted in giving artistic and thoughtful work to a popular stage. Such enterprise must succeed."

THE ARMADA.—"Standard" says:—"Mr. Augustus Harris has chosen for the date of his new play a remarkably picturesque and stirring period of English history. . . . An extraordinarily effective series of stage pictures has been supplied. The great sea fight between the Armada and the English fleet created much enthusiasm and astonishment. The brilliant procession to St. Paul's, whither Elizabeth goes in great state and triumph to return thanks for victory over the enemy, is among the most magnificent and effective of the many wonderful scenes which has made Mr. Harris's management famous."

THE ARMADA.—"Morning Post" says:—"It is the fight off Calais that most excites the audience. Nothing like this nautical spectacle has ever been attempted before, and the exciting and realistic effects were greeted with deafening cheers. Warm commendation may be given to the principal members of the company. When the curtain fell Messrs. Harris and Hamilton were twice called to the front, and a speech was requested from the manager, who, however, contented himself with the simple question, 'Is the play a success?' The shout of applause that followed was the gratifying response to the managerial query, and we may, therefore, anticipate that 'The Armada' will keep its place in the Drury Lane bill until Christmas, at least. The drama has all the elements of a popular piece. All these considerations, combined with the emphatic verdict of approval given by the crowded audience, lead us to predict with confidence the permanent popularity of the new Drury Lane drama."

THE ARMADA.—In consequence of the Great Success of THE ARMADA, and in response to numerous requests, another MATINEE will be given on SATURDAY NEXT, October 20, at 1.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the Successful Comedy, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, by Robert Buchanan, in which Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. W. Rignold, Fred. Thorne, Cyril Maude, Scott Buist, J. S. Blyth, F. Grove, F. Gillmore, and H. B. Conway; Misses Gladys Homfreys, Grace Arnold, B. Harrison, Maunders, and Kate Rorke, &c., will appear. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS.—MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.—Box-office open 10.0 to 5.30.—Mr. SYDNEY ALPORT'S ANNUAL BENEFIT THURSDAY EVENING, October 18th. JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, followed by a Miscellaneous Entertainment by eminent London Artistes who have generously offered their services.

COMEDY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. C. H. HAWTREY. EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 o'clock, UNCLES AND AUNTS, a New Farcical Comedy, by W. Lestocq and Walter Everard. Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. Lestocq, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. S. Penley; Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Katie Lee, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Vane Featherstone. Preceded, at 8.0 o'clock, by a New One-act Play by Cecil Raleigh, entitled THE SPY. Mr. W. F. Hawtrey Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. A. G. Andrews, Mrs. G. Canninge, Miss Mary Scarlet, Miss Vane Featherstone.—MATINEE of UNCLES AND AUNTS, SATURDAY NEXT, at 3.0.—Business-manager, Mr. E. F. Bradley.

OPERA COMIQUE.

Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a New and Romantic Comic Opera, entitled CARINA. Music by Julia Woolf, Libretto by E. L. Blanchard and Cunningham Bridgman. Supported by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Flora Wilmot, Blanche Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette. New and Magnificent Scenery by W. Telbin and T. E. Ryan; Costumes and Appointments by Madame Auguste Alias and Miss Fisher, from original designs by Wilhelm; Wigs by Clarkson; Jewellery by Le Blanc, of Paris, and Klein; Properties by Brunton. Augmented Orchestra, conducted by Mr. F. Stanislaus. Chorus of Sixty. Incidental Dances by John D'Auban. The above production is under the sole control and superintendence of CHARLES HARRIS.—Doors open at 8.0 o'clock.—Box-office from 10.0 till 5.0.—On and after Tuesday Next, the 16th inst. the doors will open at 7.15, and the performance will commence at 7.30, with a New and Original Domestic Comedy, in One Act, entitled THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER, by Messrs. A. Goldsworthy and E. B. Norman. Opera at 8.15.—Seats may now be booked in advance at the box-office and libraries. —Acting-manager, Douglas Cox.

AVENUE THEATRE.

Manager . . . . Mr. H. WATKIN. THIS THEATRE, redecorated, upholstered, and renovated throughout, and entirely lighted by electricity, NOW OPEN for the Autumn and Winter Season with Planquette's Celebrated Comic Opera, THE OLD GUARD, with new scenery, new costumes and new effects, supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. Joseph Tapley, Mr. M. H. Grahame, Mr. L. Roche, and Mr. J. J. Dallas; Miss Gullia Warwick, Miss Carrie Coote, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Nellie Woodford, and Miss Annie Halford. Increased orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded by a New Operetta entitled QUITS, composed by Mr. John Crook. Doors open at 7.15. Operetta 7.30, Opera 8.15. Carriages at eleven. Box-office open daily from 10.30 till 5.0.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE,

SHAFTESBURY AVENUE. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER; Manager, Mr. J. C. SMITH. THIS new and commodious theatre, built from the designs of C. J. Phipps, Esq., F.S.A., by Messrs. Patman and Fotheringham, will OPEN on SATURDAY NEXT, October 20th, with an elaborate production of Shakspere's AS YOU LIKE IT, in which the following artists will appear:—Miss Wallis (Mrs. Lancaster), Miss Annie Rose (Mrs. Horace Nevill), Miss Kate Payne, Mrs. Edward Saker; Mr. William Farren, Mr. Arthur Stirling, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. J. R. Crauford, Mr. Seymour Jackson, Mr. Charles Cooper, Mr. John Buckstone, Mr. Allen Thomas, Mr. Sidney Harcourt, Mr. Matthew Brodie, Mr. C. Arnold, Mr. G. Seldon, Mr. Herbert Basing, Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Forbes Robertson. The play will be produced under the direction of Mr. J. C. Smith. Entirely new scenery by Henry Emden. Costumes from designs of H. G. Gluidone, executed by J. A. Harrison. Properties by J. Robinson. Wigs by Clarkson. Full chorus. The solos and incidental songs will be sung by Mr. Seymour Jackson. The orchestra under the direction of Mr. G. W. Byng. The new act-drop has been painted by Mr. William Telbin. Prices of admission:—Private Boxes, from £1 1s.; Orchestra Stalls, 10s.; Balcony Stalls, 6s.; Upper Circle (numbered and reserved), 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Boxes, Stalls, and Balcony Stalls entrance in Shaftesbury Avenue, Upper Circle entrance in Nassau-street, Pit entrance in Nassau-street, Amphitheatre and Gallery entrance in Greek-street.—Box-office open MONDAY NEXT from 10.0 to 5.0.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.—Acting-manager, Mr. W. H. Griffiths.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. The Shaftesbury Theatre stands entirely alone, is absolutely fireproof, surrounded by four streets, viz., Greek-street, Nassau-street, Gerrard-street, and Shaftesbury Avenue, and has numerous exits from the building into each street. There are iron balconies which can be used in case of necessity, and a fire-resisting curtain, that will in a few seconds entirely shut off the auditorium from the stage, making absolutely two separate buildings.

WILL OPEN SATURDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 20th.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE OF VARIETIES.

"THE HOME OF BALLET." OPEN EVERY EVENING at 8.0. TWO BALLETS.—The New Ballet, ANTIOPE, at 9.0 o'clock, and IDEALA, at 11.0 o'clock. Signorina Bessone, Mdlles. Cosio, Cormani, Marie, and De Lorenzi. Varieties by the BEAUTIFUL GERALDINE, Mdlle. Blanche, the Sisters Collins, Herbert Campbell, the Two Armstrongs, Harry Freeman, the Four Athos's, Minnie Mario, Mons. Robert and his Wonderful Dogs, &c.

The "Daily Telegraph" says:—"It is difficult to gild refined GOLD, even at the ALHAMBRA, but the Theatre never looked more beautiful than it does now, and there is to be seen a Ballet that even on this stage is unrivalled in musical charm and technical skill." The "Standard" says:—"IDEALA is very bright and pleasing . . . and the music very tuneful."

THE EMPIRE THEATRE OF VARIETIES,

LEICESTER-SQUARE. IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND LUXURIOUS THEATRE IN EUROPE.—Open at 8.0. Two Gorgeous Ballets, DILARA at 8.45, and ROSE D'AMOUR at 10.30. Produced by Augustus Harris, and arranged by Mdme. Katti Lanner. Costumes by Mdme. Auguste and Miss Fisher, from designs by Wilhelm, in which Signorinas Angelina Spotti and Palladino, Miss E. Vincent, Signorina Bettina De Sortis, Signor Luigi Albertieri, and Mdlle. Ænea, the Flying Dancer, will appear. VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, comprising the Hanlon Voltas, Aerial Gymnasts; Sisters Leamar, Miss Frances Coventry, G. W. Hunter, Joe Lawrence, the Pinauds, the O'Meers, Glynserette Troupe of Acrobats.—Prices from 6d.—Box-office open from 10.0 daily.

LONDON PAVILION.

THE "Daily News" says:—"Monsieur Buatier de Kolta, noted for the introduction of the Vanishing Lady, gives his VASTLY MORE REMARKABLE TRICK of producing an Appearing Lady." The "Standard" says:—"An extraordinary feat. How it is done is M. de Kolta's secret, and it is a very extraordinary one."

LONDON PAVILION.—The Best Variety Company in London.—Buatier de Kolta, G. H. Macdermott, the Troupe of Clever Cats, Mons. Alphonso, Eugenie Petrescu, Katie Seymour, Dutch Daly, Miss Billie Barlow, the Brantfords, Addy Conyers, Devoy and Co., Petite Amoros, Bessie Bonehill, R. Randall, and Marie Loftus.

TROCADERO PALACE OF VARIETIES,

GREAT WINDMILL-STREET, HAYMARKET. SOCIETY'S REUNION.—Every Evening, Messrs. Tom Squire, Clark and Allen, E. C. Dunbar, Harry Dowton, H. Freeman, Handford and Spry, Tom Vine, the Jackley Troupe, and J. W. Rowley; Mesdames Nelly Navette, Clara Nesbitt, Nellie Lenox, Alice Leamar, and the Brewster Combination.—Manager, Mr. Hehl.—Prices, 6d. to £1 1s.

OXFORD.

JACKLEY WONDERS, Nathan and Florian; Minnie Cunningham, Serio-Comic and Dancer; Henderson and Stanley, Black and White Quartette, Lupino's Pantomime Sketch, ROBINSON CRUSOE. Marvelle and Wonderful Cockatoos, Arthur Corney, Johnny Hanson, Sisters Bilton, Lillie Napier, the Brantford's Comic Instrumentalists, James Peakes, Basso Profundo; Harry Randall, Young and Reeves, Wonderful Step Dancers.—Every Evening, at 7.30; Morning Performance every Saturday at 2.30.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.

Managing Director, Mr. G. A. PAYNE. GRAND Reproduction of THE DEVIL BIRD, supported by Miss Milly Howes, Miss Constance Moxon, E. C. Dunbar, and Fred Williams. Special Engagement of La Belle Amoros, Arthur West, Dan Leno, the Funniest Comedian on the music hall stage; J. W. Rowley, Miss Lizzie Howard, Mons. Dufour, Sisters Taylor, Brothers Griffiths, the Four Aubreys, Tom Squire. An Original Entertainment, entitled THE DUTCH GIRL. Supported by Ada Alexander, Flo Riviere, James Stuart, Charles Lerego, and James Taylor.—Prices 6d. to £2 2s. Doors open at 7.30.—Manager, Mr. J. Arthur Tressidder.

THE ROYAL

(Late WESTON'S), HOLBORN. ALWAYS A GRAND COMPANY.—A TERRIBLE NIGHT, by Paul Martinetti and Troupe. G. H. Macdermott, Sisters Leamar, Florence Dorling, Katie Seymour, Bella Black, Tom Bass, Sisters Jonghmans, De Voy, Le Clercq, and Co., Billie Barlow, Gymnasts and Clowns; J. W. Rowley, Comic, Professor Wingfield and his Troupe of Performing Dogs, Brothers Saker, and others.—Evenings at 7.30; Saturday Matinees at 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

MIDDLESEX MUSIC HALL,

MOGUL TAVERN, 167, DRURY-LANE. Proprietor, Mr. J. L. GRAYDON. MONDAY, and Every Evening.—Professor James Finney, in his wonderful Tank Performance, assisted by Mdlle. La Grande. Dan Leno, the Jackley Wonders, THE DOCTOR, by Johnny Hanson and Co.; Louie Gilbert, Rezene and Robini, Arthur Corney, Sisters Grosvenor, O'Connor and Brady, Pollie Rhodes, Edgar Granville, Sculley and Morrell, Com Callaghan. —Chairman, Mr. Gus Leach.

ROYAL FORESTERS' PALACE OF VARIETIES,

CAMBRIDGE-ROAD, MILE END, E. Proprietor, Mr. WILLIAM LUSBY. EVERY EVENING, G. H. Chirgwin, Great Vance, Poole Family, Power and Ranson Combination, Stebb and Trepp, the Mannons, Minnie Mario, Marie Lloyd, &c.—Open at 7.15. Prices from 6d. to £1 1s.; Half-price to Boxes, Stalls, and Orchestra Stalls, at 9.15.—General-manager, Mr. Wilton Friend.

PARAGON THEATRE OF VARIETIES,

MILE END-ROAD, E. Managing Director of the Company, Mr. G. A. PAYNE. Manager, Mr. A. THIODON. MONDAY, October 15th.—Great Success of THE SISTERS ONGAR. First Appearance of Miss Lilly Western, the Musical Marvel; Herbert Campbell, the East End Favourite; James Taylor and Ada Alexander in Sketch, entitled "The Dutch Girl." Florrie Gallimore, Arthur West, the Four Aubreys, the Kellinos, J. W. Rowley, M. Dufour, Sisters Taylor, the Two Armstrongs.—Doors open 7.30. Prices same as usual.

ROYAL CAMBRIDGE HALL OF VARIETIES

COMMERCIAL-STREET, BISHOPSGATE, E. Proprietor, Mr. W. RILEY. SPECIAL Engagement, the Great and Original Mackney, Harry Randall, the Mezzettis, Scully and Morrell, Fred Cairns, Bean and Gilday, Alice Conway, Bessie Bonehill, Tom Bass, Dan Leno, Jennion's Marionettes, Madame Zara's Acrobatic Troupe, Sisters Le Blanche, Mons. Eske and Madame Volier.—General-manager, Mr. E. V. Page.

COLLINS'S MUSIC HALL,

ISLINGTON GREEN, N. Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HERBERT SPRAKE. MORE NOVELTIES! More Favourites!! More Stars!!!—The Four Emperors of Music. Harry Randall, the Favourite Comedian; Lottie Dettmar, the Charming Serio-Comic; Bean and Gilday, Transatlantic Entertainers; Laura Lyle, the Bonhairs, Florrie Robina, Alfred Rivers, Louie Gilbert, Florrie Lawrence, Bennett and Harley, Lila Clair, the Leonards, Alice Balfe, and the Brantfords.—Assistant-manager, Mr. E. S. Barnes.—The Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the Opening the Hall will be celebrated on Tuesday, November 6th.

ROYAL STANDARD MUSIC HALL,

OPPOSITE VICTORIA STATION, PIMLICO. Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. WAKE. GRAND COMPANY EVERY EVENING.—LUBIN'S SECRET, by Keene and Reeves. Eunice Irving, Sisters Menette, Rezene and Robini, Professor DeWynne, Charles Compton, Harry Sanson, Bennett and Harley. Peggy Pryde, Jennion's Marionettes, and others. Doors open 7.30.—Chairman, Mr. J. H. Booth.—Grill-room now open.

THE TREVOR, Knightsbridge.

Proprietor, Mr. ALFRED REEVE. IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS.—CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.—Mr. Arthur Corney, Mr. Frank Bartell, Mr. Wal Curticee Mr. Will Bishop, the Grovinis, and Mr. Arthur Forrest; Miss Madeline Howard, Miss Pollie Rhodes, Miss Nellie Milton, Miss Louise Rollison, Miss Rosie Devayne, and Miss Alice Leamar and other well-known artists.—Manager, Mr. Thomas Harold Ferrer.

BEDFORD THEATRE OF VARIETIES,

HIGH-STREET, CAMDEN TOWN. OPEN EVERY EVENING with Unequalled Programme of Amusement.—The Martini Family, Bicyclists; THE BED OF DIAMONDS, by the Herbert Combination; Arthur West, Sisters Menette, Daventry and Howard, Frances Coventry, Tom Cooke, Queenie Lawrence, Moran, the Real Emeralds, Farrell and Willmott, R. F. Ford, Evan Dixon, O'Connor and Brady, Ada Reeves, Lincoln and Bennett, Herr Unthan, the Armless Viennese Instrumentalist.—October 22nd, Wednesday next, Benefit of C. Merion, manager.—HART'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars. STAR, Bermondsey, Open Every Evening, with a monstre company of star artistes.—Managers, C. Merion, R. Polglase, and J. Haynes.

NEW STAR MUSIC HALL, Bermondsey.

GREAT SUCCESS of the present company which includes the Brothers Griffiths and their wonderful Blondin Donkey, Katie Seymour, Lizzie Howard, Sister Slator, Hellis, Hurst, and Huby, Daventry and Howard in Sketch, THE LIFEBOAT, J. W. Hanson, the Delevantis in Skating Act on the high wire, the Mannons in Grotesque Musical Act, Farrell and Willmott, Fish and Fletch, &c.—On Monday, October 15th, Johnny Alexander's Pantomimic Sketch, THE TROUBLES OF A TOURIST.—Doors open at 7.0, Saturdays 6.30.—Manager, Mr. Rodney Polglase, Assistant-manager, Mr. Joseph Olpin.

MOHAWKS.	Another Programme.	BALD-head-WIN.
MOHAWKS.	Royal Agricultural Hall.	BALD-head-WIN.
MOHAWKS.	Complete Change.	BALD-head-WIN.
MOHAWKS.	Except Bald-head-Win.	BALD-head-WIN.
MOHAWKS.	Every Song New.	BALD-head-WIN.
MOHAWKS.	Every Joke New.	BALD-head-WIN.
MOHAWKS.	G. H. Chirg-Win.	BALD-head-WIN.
MOHAWKS.	The White-Eyed Kaffir.	BALD-head-WIN.
MOHAWKS.	Grand Balaclava Night.	BALD-head-WIN.
MOHAWKS.	Thursday, October 25th.	BALD-head-WIN.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.

THE GREATEST SHOW IN LONDON.—Notice.—All the Unreserved Seats now included in the 1s. Admission (Children, 6d.). BLONDIN, the Hero of Niagara; Miss Amy Tilley, Sismondi and Vivian, Don Ferreyra (the Human Flute), Brown, Newland, and Wallace, Barretto and Hall, Jones and Kitchen, Wingfield's Dogs, Beckwith's Lady Swimmers, Professor Cross, Phrenologist; and a host of others, the Grand Organ, &c.—Performances start at 3.0 and 8.0.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.

PRESENT EMPEROR OF GERMANY. Also the Late FREDERICK III. at the LYING-IN-STATE of the EMPEROR WILLIAM. Grand Representation. General Boulanger. Superb New Court Trains, as worn at the Court of St. James's. Over 400 Portrait Models. Orchestra, 3.0 Afternoon, and Evenings 7.30 p.m. Open 9.0 a.m. till 10.0 p.m. Admission, 1s.; under Twelve Years, 6d. Refreshments at popular prices.

CHAMBER OF HORRORS.—The Most Notorious Criminals of the Century.—MADAME TUSSAUD'S.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.

THE NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME given by the MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS For the first time on the occasion of the inauguration performance of their • TWENTY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR At the St. James's Hall, will be repeated EVERY NIGHT AT 8.0. DAY PERFORMANCES EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY. At 3.0. The new and beautiful songs nightly received with the most enthusiastic applause. The Inimitable Comedian, Mr. G. W. MOORE, Having returned from his annual holiday tour will appear at every performance. Places can be booked and tickets for all parts of the hall obtained at the office, St. James's Hall, one month in advance. No fees of any description. Omnibuses run from the Italian and Irish Exhibitions direct to the doors of the St. James's Hall.

VISITORS TO LONDON DURING THE IRISH AND ITALIAN EXHIBITIONS Should not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing the World-renowned Performance of the MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY, Where performances are given EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, And DAY PERFORMANCES EVERY MONDAY WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at THREE O'CLOCK. Omnibuses run direct to the doors of St. James's Hall from the Italian and Irish Exhibitions. Fare Twopence.

NIAGARA IN LONDON.	COLOSSAL PICTURE OF THE GREAT FALLS. Original Effects by Philippoteaux. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission, 1s.; no fees. 10.0 to 10.0. Praised by entire press. YORK-STREET, WESTMINSTER (St. James's Park Station). Four Thousand visitors daily.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION,

WEST BROMPTON, EARL'S COURT, AND WEST KENSINGTON. Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY. Hon. President: H.R.H. THE CROWN PRINCE OF ITALY. Director-General: JOHN R. WHITLEY, Esq. President of the Reception Committee: Colonel J. T. NORTH.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION. THE GREAT SUCCESS OF 1888. THE EXHIBITION OF THE YEAR. ITALIAN SCULPTURE, PAINTINGS, and INDUSTRIES. At 4.0 and 8.0 p.m. Daily, Wet or Dry. ROME UNDER THE EMPEROR TITUS. On the "WILD WEST" ARENA. Magnificent Reproduction of the ROMAN COLISEUM.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.—ILLUMINATED GARDEN FETE EVERY EVENING. NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS DAILY.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.—Admission to the Exhibition, 1s. Open 10.0 a.m. to 11.0 p.m. daily. VINCENT A. APPLIN, Secretary.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. LAST TRIPS OF THE SEASON. INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, GLASGOW. FRIDAY, October 19th, CHEAP EXCURSIONS for FOUR DAYS will be run from London to Northallerton, Darlington, Durham, Newcastle, Richmond, Berwick, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. For fares and full particulars see bills, to be obtained at company's town parcels receiving offices and stations, and of Messrs. Swan and Leach, 3, Charing Cross, and 32, Piccadilly Circus. HENRY OAKLEY, General Manager. London, King's Cross, October, 1888.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT GLASGOW. LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON. On FRIDAY, October 19th, a CHEAP EXCURSION will be run from London (Euston, Broad-street, Mansion House, Kensington, Addison-road, and Willesden Junction Stations) to CARLISLE, DUMFRIES, EDINBURGH, and GLASGOW for FOUR DAYS. For times, fares, and full particulars see bills, which can be obtained at the company's railway stations, town parcels receiving offices and at Messrs. H. Gaze and Son's office, 142, Strand, W.C. G. FINDLAY, General Manager. Euston Station, October, 1888.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—On MONDAY, October 22nd, a CHEAP DAY EXCURSION for SWINDON, CHIPPENHAM, BATH, BRISTOL, CLEVEDON, and WESTON-SUPER-MARE, will leave PADDINGTON at 7.15 a.m. Return Fares: Third Class, Clevedon and Weston-super-Mare, 5s. 6d.; other stations, 5s. For further particulars see special bills, which can be obtained at the company's stations and offices. HY. LAMBERT, General Manager.

LONDON, TILBURY, AND SOUTHEND RAILWAY. THE SHORTENED ROUTE (via Upminster) to SOUTHEND is now OPEN for TRAFFIC, and the WINTER SERVICE of trains between LONDON and SOUTHEND has been accelerated and improved. For particulars see Time Tables. During the month of October CHEAP RETURN TICKETS for SOUTHEND will be issued from Fenchurch-street, Stepney, and Plaistow on week days by tram at 8.57 a.m., and on SUNDAYS by ALL TRAINS. Fares, 1st class, 5s.; third class, 2s. 6d. ARTHUR L. STRIDE, Manager.

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THESE Favourite Confections are prepared from Aniseed, Horehound, Coltsfoot, Marshmallow, Liquorice, Paregoric, Honey, &c. The best value and largest sale in the world. In tins, containing 3oz., price 3d. each. Sold by grocers, chemists, &c., everywhere. Three tins, post free, 1s.—E. SKUSE, 106, Praed-street, London, W.

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Is the BEST LIQUID DENTIFRICE in the World. Prevents the decay of the TEETH. Renders the Teeth PEARLY WHITE. Removes all traces of Tobacco smoke. Is perfectly harmless and delicious to the Taste. Is partly composed of Honey, and extracts from sweet herbs and plants. Of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World. 2s. 6d. per bottle. FLORILINE TOOTH POWDER, only put in glass jars Price 1s.

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It is particularly requested that all communications relating to business matters shall be addressed to the MANAGER *and not to the* EDITOR. *Loss of time and inconvenience may thereby be avoided.*

The People.

OFFICES: 110, STRAND, W.C.

"IN THE MIDDLE ORDER OF MANKIND ARE GENERALLY TO BE FOUND ALL THE ARTS, WISDOM, AND VIRTUE OF SOCIETY. THIS ORDER ALONE IS KNOWN TO BE THE TRUE PRESERVER OF FREEDOM, AND MAY BE CALLED 'THE PEOPLE.'"—*Vicar of Wakefield, chap.* 19.

LOCAL OPTION.

SAUL is among the prophets. In other words Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT has joined the teetotallers, or, at all events, has gone so far towards joining them as to take the chair at the annual public meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance. The zeal of converts is proverbial, and Sir WILLIAM laboured hard at Manchester to make up for his former hostility to the cause of Local Option. It was, he says, during his tenure of office as Home Secretary that he first saw the light in the matter of that measure. If that be so, one is inclined to ask why it was that he did not take up the cause during the five years in which he was enabled to observe, with the special advantage which the Home Office affords, the effects of drink upon the English people? Malicious critics have not failed to observe that Sir WILLIAM'S conversion and his reception into the ranks of the faithful coincide curiously with the exigences of party politics. In other words, it is very convenient that he should recant his errors just when the temperance vote would be particularly acceptable to the Separatist party, which he so conspicuously adorns. However, every man's conscience is his own, and it is more pleasant to believe that Sir WILLIAM'S virtue is as uncontaminated by self-interest as ginger-pop by the poison of alcohol. But however much Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT may have changed—("progressed" he calls it)—in the past sixteen years, Local Option has not changed at all. It is true that the advocates of the system assert that the cause is progressing amazingly all over the country. In that case, and if the people of England are really ranging themselves on the side of total abstinence, we do not see what necessity there is to be in such a mighty hurry to make them teetotallers by Act of Parliament. If the people are really getting to exercise individual local option and to avoid the public-house of their own accord, why worry them with a severe legislative enactment, calculated to inflame the wrath of the recalcitrant minority, who still desire to be able to drink a glass of beer when they are thirsty? In a word, if the liquor trade is dying a natural death for lack of customers, why hasten its end in a way which would certainly fan the dying fire of its existence to renewed vitality?

Local Option, as we have said before, remains what it has ever been. There may be a slight difference of opinion between Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT and Sir WILFRID LAWSON, as to whether it should consist in a direct vote of the ratepayers, or the decision of the local authority in the shape of an elected body; but the difference does not amount to much. Whichever of these doctrines might prevail, Local Option would still mean the tyranny of the majority over the minority; the unwarrantable interference of faddists and their followers with the legitimate freedom of English citizens to do as they like in a matter concerning their personal health and well-being. Moreover, if once the precedent of interference were allowed to establish itself (which we are firmly convinced it never will), there would be no end to the imitation of it by other theorists, who brandish other fads in the face of the nation.

Why should Local Option be confined to drink? The vegetarian would demand the suppression of the butcher's shop, the anti-tobacconist would deprive us of the solace of our pipe, and the "social purity" person would close our theatres and other respectable places of public amusement. Local Option, moreover, would tend enormously to set class against class and to embitter the relations between rich and poor. For while such a system would leave the rich man free to enjoy the choice wines with which his wealth enables him to stock his private cellar it would close the public house to the working man who wants his glass of beer. What, we would frankly ask our readers, would be the inevitable result of legislation such as this? Would the working men of any locality submit to this monstrous interference with their legitimate freedom?

We cannot believe it. Discontent would grow until it culminated in violence and possibly bloodshed; and we should find "classes" and "masses" in desperate conflict with one another—the very danger which students of the social condition of things in England at the present day are most anxious to avert. In short, a more mischievous piece of what is called class legislation it would be difficult to imagine. The duty of every Englishman who wishes to preserve intact the personal liberties of himself and his neighbours is plain. The "Temperance" party are making Local Option a test—the only test—at Parliamentary and other elections. Unless a candidate pledges himself to vote for Local Option he will in no case obtain the vote of the "Temperance" electors. Sensible men must, therefore, in self-defence, retaliate. They, too, like the faddists, must make Local Option a test at every election. No candidate who does not make a thorough-going declaration against this odious piece of tyranny should receive a single vote, whether he stands as a Conservative or a Liberal. Thus, and thus alone, will the party of common-sense, that is to say the majority of the English people, make its influence known and felt in all its strength, which is, in reality, overwhelming.

Last week we challenged the Separatist orators to refute the facts brought forward by Mr. Balfour as to the real cause of the death of the late Mr. Mandeville, and the circumstances which attended it. Mr. Balfour traced Mr. Mandeville's career from the time of his entrance into prison up to the time of his death. He showed how the prisoner behaved in prison; what the state of his health was while in confinement; how he boasted when he came out that he was none the worse for it; how he worked hard for the "cause"—and enjoyed himself hard into the bargain—for seven months; and how, finally, died of a complaint which the highest medical authority in Ireland declared could not have been contracted in the prison. What have all the Separatist speakers who have spoken during the past week said to refute this? Nothing at all; absolutely nothing. They have raged against Mr. Balfour for referring to the death of his "victim," but they have said nothing to prove that Mr. Balfour's explanations were untrue. The fact is that they have said nothing because they have had nothing to say. Had there been any possible reply to Mr. Balfour they would have made it, and if they did not do so it was because there was none to be made.

Lord Rosebery made some very just remarks in his speech at Leeds, on the necessity of preserving the bond of union between Great Britain and her colonies. He showed very clearly that if we allow our vast colonial empire to fall to pieces, we, the people of this country, would lose a most important source of income and commercial prosperity. Lord Rosebery compared the value of British goods taken by the United States with that of the goods we export to Canada and to Australia. During the last ten years the United States have taken off our home produce at the rate of 8s. per head of their population. Canada, on the other hand, has taken off our goods at the rate of 30s. per head, while Australia takes £7 worth of British goods for every inhabitant she possesses. As Lord Rosebery says, the question of the retention of our colonies is worthy of consideration "on commercial grounds alone." Englishmen of every class that is interested (and what class is not interested?) in the commercial success of the old country must remember that trade follows the flag. This is a matter, not of sentiment, but of our own personal profit and interest.

THE MURDER FIEND OF EAST LONDON.

Dreaded spectre of the eastern London streets,
Whose gory hand stern retribution cheats,
And whose stealthy footsteps roam in freedom still,
In quest of victims fresh to mutilate and kill,
Why dost thou wander? Why at midnight prowl?
Slaying Eve's lost daughters, thou red handed ghoul,
Who once within thy grasp, no struggling groan,
No shriek for mercy's heard, nor dying moan.
But for ever silent lies the heart and head,
While justice shouts aloud, Avenge the dead!
Yet crimson monster, heaven shall set the snare,
When human wisdom fails to find thy lair.

Spirit of evil, and fiend in human shape,
Fit companion of the vulture and the ape,
Yet these low denizens of wilds and tainted air,
With thy foul deeds, their work is just and fair.
For nature did ordain e'en before the flood,
That beasts and birds of prey should crave for blood,
Thou art not human, 'nor from gentle woman born,
But from Pandemonium thou wast surely torn.
Avaunt! then horrid phantom, to Satan's blackest mine,
Where streak of daylight, nor sun e'er deigns to shine,
There till crack of doom, expiate thy deeds,
Among tortured devils and other hellish breeds.

ALFRED H. MARSHALL.

At Armagh, on Thursday, William Robinson, who gave his name as "Leather Apron," and in whose possession a knife and a blood-stained letter addressed to the Roman Catholic Primate were found, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for assaulting the police.

THE FUTURE OF THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

As a result of the recent deliberations of the council of the National Rifle Association, with reference to a new site for the annual prize meetings, which from the foundation of the association, have been held at Wimbledon, the Earl of Wemyss—upon whose motion a final settlement was deferred at the last council meeting—has placed himself in communication with the Secretary of State for War, and, it is understood, has requested Mr. Stanhope to receive a deputation at the War Office, at which it is intended that proposals affecting not only the future of the association, but the shooting generally of the large force of auxiliary troops in and around the metropolis, shall be discussed. Great stress is laid by the council upon the fact that much of the interest and usefulness which has hitherto attached to the great National Rifle meeting has been due to its proximity to London; and it is to be pointed out that there are still available in the metropolis sites which could be secured in perpetuity, but, necessarily, at a cost beyond the means of the association. To obtain a site which would enable metropolitan Volunteers to conform to all the Government requirements in shooting—a result now attained only with the greatest difficulty—and to supply ranges open all the year round for rifle matches and other contests, besides those of the National Rifle Association, it is stated that the association is willing to find all the plant, and maintain it in working order, provided the State is prepared to assist by a grant in aid for the purpose of securing the land. Mr. Stanhope has not yet fixed a date for the reception of the deputation; but meanwhile active measures are being taken at Windsor and Staines with a view to furthering the selection of an eligible site at the latter place. There are many members of the council who have always been favourable to a Staines meeting for future years; and it is stated that a meeting will shortly be held at Windsor to promote the object, at which the mayor has promised to preside. The question must soon be decided, as the work of removing the matériel and erecting butts must occupy several months.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

William Thompson, a tram-car driver, living at 82, Park-place, Clapham, was brought up on remand at Wandsworth Police Court, charged with attempting to commit suicide by swallowing a quantity of carbolic acid.—The prisoner had been remanded for the prison surgeon to examine him as to his state of mind.—Mr. Curtis Bennett mentioned that he understood from the surgeon's report that the prisoner was jealous of his wife, and that he had made three previous attempts on his life.—The wife, a well-dressed young woman, came forward and denied giving her husband any cause for being jealous.—The prisoner said he had lived very unhappily with her, and Mr. Curtis Bennett told him that he was likely to do so if he wrongfully accused her. The prisoner said his wife had been seen with the lodger since he had been in prison. He had made her presents of a brooch and other things in addition to money, and had been in her bed-room. He had good grounds for being jealous. The wife stoutly denied her husband's allegations, and said he was jealous of her before marriage. She asked the young man on the 6th inst. to attend the court as a witness and clear his character.—Mr. Curtis Bennett said if the prisoner kept throwing in his wife's teeth that she had committed adultery it was bound to lead to unhappiness.—The brother complained of the conduct of the single man lodger, who, he said, had presented the prisoner's wife with a jubliee brooch. On one occasion he and the wife were found locked in a room together. —Mr. Curtis Bennett: Where is the lodger now? —The Brother: He has left.—The Prisoner: My wife told me that if the lodger left she would go too. —Sergeant Mead informed the magistrate that a man at the back of the court continued to interrupt the proceedings, and had threatened to pull the prisoner's nose.—The gaoler said he was the wife's brother, and by direction of the magistrate the officers removed him from the court.—Mr. Curtis Bennett said there was not much sympathy shown by the wife's family, and thought the best thing the prisoner could do was to agree to separate.—The prisoner here buried his face in his hands and sobbed silently. He said he would separate if his wife wished such an arrangement. —Mr. Curtis Bennett said the wife's family appear to have behaved in a disgraceful manner, and he had no doubt that the prisoner had been driven to attempt to commit suicide by the conduct of his wife. He decided to again remand the prisoner, expressing his intention to commit him for trial, taking into consideration that he had made three previous attempts.

THE NATIONAL FRUIT-GROWERS' LEAGUE.

The second conference of the National Fruit-Growers' League was held on Tuesday night at St. Albans. The Corn Exchange was utilised for an exhibition of fruits. A meeting of the members was held at the Liberal Club, when papers were read by Mr. Sampson Morgan on "Fruit-Growing for Profit," Mr. A. Bromfield on "Planting of Apple Trees," and by Mr. J. Gray Fleming on "A Proposed New System of Co-operation in Horticulture." Mr. Morgan read a letter from one of the largest fruit growers in the country in refutation of the allegation that fruit culture was unprofitable. He had planted pippins and other kind of fruit, and at the end of four years raised at the rate of 30lb or 40lb a tree. This fruit sold at 20s. per cwt. and as high as 2s. per dozen, showing a return of £75 to £100 per acre. The ex-mayor of St. Albans, Mr. J. Smith, presided over a public meeting in the evening. The following letter from Mr. Gladstone was read:—"In testimony of my sympathy with the declared purposes of the National Fruit-Growers' League, I need only point to my local action here and my constant endeavours by public declarations to aid in stirring up the public mind so that it may come to appreciate the very great national importance of the questions jointly embraced in the current phrase 'small culture,' whereof fruit-growing is undoubtedly one of the most important to growers, to consumers, and to our rural population, whose numbers it should increase and whose wages it should sustain or improve." —A resolution was adopted calling upon the Government to provide facilities for the encouragement and establishment of small fruit farms as advocated by the National Fruit-growers' League, by which the English labourer might be easily supported by and retained upon his native land without pauperisation, relief works, or extraneous methods. Another resolution condemned the unpatriotic exportation of the crofters and other agricultural labourers by the expenditure of public money for such a purpose in face of the millions of acres of land lying unused in this country, which was a public and crying scandal calling for an immediate remedy.

THE PARNELL SUBSCRIPTION: WHIPPING UP THE IRISH FARMERS.

The executive committee of the National Indemnity Fund have issued an address to the Irish people through the *Freeman's Journal*, saying that the £7,000 already collected can be regarded as little more than a nucleus of what will probably be required to bear the national cause triumphantly through the ordeal. They say it is the farmers turn now to rally round the man who spread his shield over them in the hour of need, and the clergy and the National League, and the men who have already subscribed may with great justice call upon the farmers to step to the front with donations.

"WHEN WE GET HOME RULE."

James Sharkey, bailiff, Dungloe, county Donegal, for intimidating whom a man named Hanlon was sentenced by a Crimes Act Court to a year's imprisonment, has found a notice posted on his door warning him to prepare to fall, as he is a marked man, and saying "John Bull cannot save you when we get Home Rule, for we will roast you like fresh herrings on a gridiron."

A SMART POLICEMAN.

Richard Everatt, 50, of Earl-street; Thomas Costello, 37, of Capland-street; and James M'Farlan, 28, were brought up at the Marylebone Police Court as being suspected persons, having in their possession some shoe-brushes, supposed stolen.—Police-constable Patrick, 108 D, said he was passing along Earl-street about five o'clock in the afternoon, off duty, in plain clothes, when he saw Costello and M'Farlan together wrapping up what he thought looked like shoe-brushes in a handkerchief. He suspected something was wrong so he followed them through several streets. He then left them and secured assistance, and on his return, he found Everatt had joined the other two prisoners, and something was passed from one to the other. They caught sight of witness, and at once walked away. He, however, stopped them and questioned them, when they professed to know nothing, and offered to be searched. He put his hand into M'Farlan's jacket pocket, and found six dessert spoons. Asked where he got them from, he said he picked them up in Whitechapel, "where the murders is done." All the prisoners were taken into custody, and a pawnticket was found on M'Farlan relating to some shoe-brushes. On making inquiries witness found that the brushes were pawned while he (the officer) was gone to get assistance. The spoons and brushes were found to be the property of Captain Richard William Spicer, residing at 3, Chesham-place, Belgrave-square. Some work was being done in the house during the absence of the family, and Costello and M'Farlan called there to see a bricklayer employed on the job. Shortly after, the brushes and the spoons were missed.—Patrick said he had reason to belive that Everatt had only just joined the men when he saw him, and the other prisoners had made use of him.—Constable Seller, 26 DR, stated that Costello had previously been convicted for larceny.—Mr. De Rutzen, addressing Inspector Collins, who was on duty in court, said: "Mr. Inspector, I think it right to say that it is the sharpness on the part of this constable (Patrick), who does not allow anything to pass him unnoticed, and officers like him, which secures the safety of the property of the public."—Mr. De Rutzen discharged Everatt, and the other prisoners he committed for trial.

THE ART OF DRESSMAKING.

Miss Dod, who trades in the name of Madam Amelie, at Gledhow-terrace, South Kensington, was summoned at Hammersmith Police Court by her apprentice, Elizabeth Ball, for not teaching her the art, trade, and business of a dressmaker. Mr. Farman appeared for the complainant; and Mr. J. Elliott, barrister, for the defendant.—In opening the case, Mr. Farman said a premium of £20 was paid. He wished to have the complainant transferred to another mistress or the indentures cancelled.—The complainant said she was apprenticed on the 19th March. All the work she had done was to cover buttons, and to make the foundations of dresses. She was not taught cutting-out or bodice work.—A diary was produced by the complainant showing the nature of the work. It consisted of making buttons, flounces, and going to the bank and other places.—Mrs. Ann Ball, the mother, said the defendant promised to teach her daughter in all the branches of dressmaking. The servant and other young ladies ran away, and the defendant sent the complainant home not to be a witness against her. The complainant told her that madam was never in the work-room, and was in the habit of sending her for drink.—Mr. Elliott said the defendant could prove that she had work for the young ladies, who left without any cause.—The defendant was called and said she taught the complainant to make buttonholes. She did all the cutting-out in the work-room. She thought the complainant was learning the dressmaking, as she made the foundation for Lady Henderson's dress. —In cross-examination, the defendant said she had premiums with the other young ladies. One young lady paid ten guineas and stopped three days. She did not return any of the money. (Laughter.) —Mr. Curtis Bennett: It has been suggested that you get drunk. Is that true? Defendant: No, it is not true.—The books of the defendant were produced for the magistrate's inspection, to show the amount of work done in the time, the complainant stating that only sixteen dresses were made.—Mr. Curtis Bennett read out some of the items, showing that the defendant made handsome walking dresses for three guineas, and some for a guinea. Among the list of customers was the Countess Dudley, the magistrate observing that there were many more dresses than sixteen.—Mr. Elliott said the allegations were unfounded.—Mr. Curtis Bennett said he had no doubt that there was work. He dismissed the summons.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT OF A "PIRATE" 'BUS CONDUCTOR.

Morgan Lewis, conductor of an omnibus owned by Charles Henry Burtwell, appeared to a summons, before Mr. Partridge, at Westminster Police Court, charging him with assaulting Dr. Frederick A. Cox, of South-street, Park-square, Regent's Park. Mr. E. D. Rymer defended.—The complainant and his wife were passengers by the defendant's 'bus on the afternoon of the 22nd ult., from Hyde Park Corner to Queen's Gate. When at Sloane-street, the doctor remarked to the defendant, who was collecting the fares, that the table of fares was not painted on the panel of the vehicle, but appeared on a moveable board, which was affixed to the 'bus itself by two buttons. Defendant said the fare was 2d. from Hyde Park Corner to Kensington Church, but no such fare was recorded on the table, and Dr. Cox then said he usually paid 1d. for the distance, which fare he offered for himself and also for his wife. The money was refused, and although the complainant did not decline to pay the demand made when he arrived at his destination, defendant insisted on payment at once, and not obtaining it, he seized the doctor by the shoulders, and violently threw him out of the 'bus, smashing his hat in the operation.—Mr. Rymer said he was bound to admit that the defendant had acted under a complete misconception of his rights and duties.—Charles Henry Burtwell, of Paragon Mews, Old Kent-road, proprietor of the 'bus No. 1,095, swore that the table of fares was conspicuously painted on the panel, and not on a moveable board. Questioned by Mr. Safford, the chief clerk, he said he recollected admitting in that court, when he was himself summoned by a gentleman for an overcharge, that he used movable boards.—Mr. Partridge told the defendant that his conduct had been outrageous. Whether the table of fares should be printed on the 'bus or on a board he was not, on the summons, called upon to decide. It was unmistakeably the duty of the police to see that the Acts governing stage carriages were properly enforced, and that a state of things was not tolerated which enabled the proprietors of what were called "pirate" 'buses to defraud the travelling public. He fined the defendant £4 and £1 costs, or, in default of payment, one month's hard labour.—The fine was immediately paid.

THE LORD MAYOR'S PROCESSION.

The Lord Mayor-elect has intimated to the committee acting for himself and the sheriffs his wish that the procession on Friday, November 9th, shall be on a scale of magnificence worthy of the occasion and the Corporation of London. He is, however, opposed to the introduction of the circus element and allegorical displays, which neither accord with his tastes, nor, in his opinion, with the dignity of the City. Should the cost of the procession be less than usual, the Lord Mayor-elect has determined to give the surplus to charitable institutions and the poor. Although the route of the procession on Lord Mayor's day is not finally fixed, the *City Press* believes it will follow the order of the streets enumerated below:—Gresham-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Cheapside, Poultry, Cornhill, Leadenhall-street, Billiter-street, Fenchurch-street, Mincing-lane, Great Tower-street, Eastcheap, King William-street, Queen Victoria-street, Cannon-street, St. Paul's, Ludgate Hill, Fleet-street, (LawCourts), Strand, Northumberland Avenue, Embankment, Queen Victoria-street, Queen-street, and King-street.

A CHANCERY SUITOR AND HIS GRIEVANCE.

Thomas Elliott, an elderly man, was charged at Bow-street on Wednesday, before Mr. Vaughan, with causing an obstruction outside the New Law Courts, in the Strand.—Philip Keenan, 286 E, said that about twelve o'clock he saw the prisoner with a board in front of him and a crowd of persons around him. He refused to go away. The placard the prisoner displayed ran as follows:—"The Queen and the Church—owing to murders or robbers of the estate left in trust by Samuel Scovile, late of Lyon's Inn, Middlesex, value now seven millions sterling, that was in chancery owing to the murder of the said Scovile's niece by the late Crown official, and forgery by two late Goulds of Dorset, that robbed the birthright of the next of kin to the said Scovile—the Queen and Church, to perpetuate the robbery by said crimes, did rob the said estate in 1876, then in Chancery. By the horrible crimes I am now a slave, and the Queen and Crown are robbers by bloodguiltiness of the said Scovile's estate.—THOMAS ELLIOTT. To the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, one of next-of-kin to the said Scovile, and a descendant of his said niece. 17, Curmet-street, Pitfield-street, Hoxton."—Witness took him into custody.—The prisoner said he was walking away from the Courts of Justice, going to the Treasury, when he was arrested. He had had seven letters from Lord Chancellor Selborne, four from the Home Office, and several others from other law officers, admitting that this estate was in chancery.—Mr. Vaughan said if the prisonar had any complaint of being deprived of any rights, he should go to the court and state his grievance. He could not be allowed to carry a board, and so attract a crowd.—The prisoner gave his word that he would not repeat the offence, and was discharged. It was ordered that the board should be destroyed.

RAID ON A DEN OF THIEVES.

A band of burglars and cut-throats has, a correspondent says, just been unearthed in a locality in Paris which resembles one of those dark, mysterious, and dilapidated neighbourhoods which were selected by Eugène Sue as the abodes of his repulsive malefactors and marauders. The place in question is called the Rue Saint-Vincent, and is at the bottom of the Buttes-Montmartre, whereon the Church of the Sacré-Cœur is in course of erection. The street is long and "labyrinthian," and is lighted by old-fashioned oil-lamps, which are slung across it. The burglars live in some wooden constructions, whence they easily decamped on the rare approach of a policeman. They were commanded by a virago named "La Grand Loulou," who is a stout, formidable-looking person, about 30, and possesses but one eye, her other ocular organ having been knocked out by a blow from a wine-bottle which she received by one of her men. Under "Loulou" were two other minor associations of thieves and "crib-crackers," one of which was "captained" by a notorious rascal nicknamed "Fifi sans amour," and the other by a broken-down notary who was known by the appropriate soubriquet of "Minet le Dégommé," and had qualified himself for his command by twenty years' experience in the Hulks, whither he had been sent for embezzlement. All these rascals were surrounded suddenly on Tuesday night by 150 policemen, and, after a short resistance, manacled and marched off to prison.

A THEATRICAL ACTION.

Mr. Stewart Smith applied to Sir James Hannen, the vacation judge, on Wednesday, for the appointment of a receiver of the rents and profits of the Princess's Theatre. The action is brought by Mr. Robinson, as assignee of the security, against Miss Grace Hawthorne, the actress, who is lessee of the theatre. An advance of £1,500 was made by the plaintiff to Miss Hawthorne in connection with the production of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab" at the Princess' Theatre and in the provinces, and the lease of the theatre was deposited as security together with an arrangement to pay a portion of the profits of the provincial tours to the plaintiff. Mr. Robinson asserted that the defendant had failed to make certain payments, and asked for the appointment of a receiver of the rents and profits of the theatre, and also for delivery of the premises to the receiver, and the payment of the profits due under the arrangement with the defendant by which he is entitled to a proportion of the profits made by the production of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab." It was stated that the play had been very succesful in the provinces.—Mr. Alexander, for Miss Hawthorne, said that if possession of the theatre was given up all performances would cease, and the lessee's property would be injured. Miss Hawthorne was paying £5,200 for five years under her lease, and it was admitted that his client was £100 in arrear in her payments to the plaintiff.—Sir James Hannen refused to order the delivering up of the theatre, but appointed a receiver of the profits payable to the plaintiff.

ATTEMPT TO POISON A FAMILY.

Frederick Bass, 35, described as a gilder, of 5, Carles-terrace, Higham Hill, Walthamstow, was charged at Stratford Petty Sessions on Thursday, on his own confession, with attempting to poison his wife Emma and his three children (Ada Emily, aged 10, Harry William, aged 9, and William Frederick John, aged 4) by administering a quantity of oxalic acid, on the 10th inst.—Inspector Hudson, of Walthamstow, said that on Wednesday morning prisoner went to the Walthamstow Police Station and said, "I have been and done a very foolish thing. I have tried to poison my wife and children. I have given them some of this," and he gave up a packet marked "oxalic acid—poison." He went on, "I put it in their tea this morning. Oh, my poor head, it has been bad for a month. My wife drank some of it and was sick. I don't think the children drank any." Witness detained him, and sent for Dr. Lake, the divisional surgeon, to go to the address given, and went there and saw the wife and children. They appeared all right. The wife said, "There are a few tea leaves in the sink." But they were washed clean. — Dr. Wellington Lake, the divisional surgeon, deposed: I was called by the police to the house of the prisoner, and was shown an ounce packet of oxalic acid. Half an ounce had gone out of the packet. I saw this at the police station, and then went to the house. The wife said she had tasted the tea.—Emma Bass, the wife of the prisoner, was then called, and said that her husband was a gilder when in work, and she continued: On Wednesday morning I made the tea myself, and poured out a cupful. He went from the table, and said he would be back in a few minutes. I sipped the tea, but, not liking the taste, I spat it out. I let it slip out of my mouth. I then washed my mouth five or six times.—Mr. Eliot Howard: What did you do with the rest of the tea?—Witness: My husband threw it into the sink, and my daughter said to her father, "I should think you have been trying to poison mother," and I, never having a thought of such a thing, told her I should smack her head. He asked me then if I had drank any of the tea, and I told him I had, but had spat it out. He then told me I had better throw the rest down the sink, and I did. I asked him to taste the tea, but he would not.—Mr. E. R. Cook: Had he a chance of getting at the tea after you made it?—Witness: Yes; but I didn't see him put anything in it. I went into the other room, and he must have done it then.—Mr. E. R. Cook: Did the children taste it?—Witness: No; but they washed their mouths at the sink ever so many times.—Mr. Eliot Howard: It is quite evident that this case must be remanded for the prisoner to be examined by the doctors at the House of Detention, so we will remand at this stage.—The prisoner was then remanded.

At a grand Orange bazaar in Belfast on Wednesday, in celebration of the bicentenary of the revolution, Lord Erne, the Imperial Grand Master, said their proceeding that day was a solemn protest against the conduct of a once great historic party, headed by a statesman of ripe age and mature experience, in associating with the forces of disorder, anarchy, disloyalty, and blackguardism.

CAPTURE OF SLAVE DHOWS.
Exciting Chase by a Man-of-War.

From Aden comes particulars of an exciting chase after slave dhows, which occurred a few weeks since on the East Indies station. H.M.S. Osprey, Commander E. Gissing, has been serving on the East Indies station for several years, and was recommissioned at Bombay in 1886. On the 15th of last month, while on a cruise, the Osprey, sighted Mocha, and boarded a small dhow that had been sent from Assab Bay by the Italians, to Mocha for fruit. She then stood up the coast to the north until about nine o'clock at night, when she turned round and came down slowly at a distance of about eight miles from the land. At daybreak on the following (Sunday) morning the Osprey sighted three dhows ahead and immediately went in pursuit of them. On getting within range a gun was fired from the sloop as a signal to the dhows to stop and submit to examination. No notice however, was taken of this; but the dhows, instead, crowded on more sail and endeavoured to escape. A well-aimed shot at the mast of the largest of the three dhows speedily brought her up, but by this time the other two dhows were nearly a mile ahead and widely separated, so that the capture of both was by no means easy. But a fortunate shot through the sail of the nearest resulted in her soon being made a prisoner, and then the Osprey went in pursuit of the third dhow, and eventually captured her. Taking the last two in tow, her Majesty's sloop steamed back to the first of the dhows, and on search being made it was found that the three dhows contained over two hundred slaves, male and female in nearly equal proportions, and by far the larger part being Christians from Abyssinia. The prizes were towed to Aden, where the vessels were condemned, and the slaves were taken charge of by the authorities.

A FISHING SCHOONER RUN DOWN.
Loss of Twenty-one Lives.

A telegram from Halifax states that the captain of the National Line steamer the Queen, which arrived there on Wednesday morning from England, reports that when off the Banks of Newfoundland, in a dense fog, at three a.m. on the 5th inst., she ran down the fishing schooner Madeline, of Granville, striking her amidships, and causing her to sink immediately. The captain, the two mates, and the cook of the Madeline were saved, but the remainder of the crew, twenty-one in number, all perished. The damage done to the Queen herself by the collision was trivial. The Madeline was starting for Havre at the time.

THE THAMES SUBWAY AND THE MONUMENT.

At a meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers, held at the Guildhall, Mr. Voce Moore drew attention to the serious subsidence of property in King William-street and Arthur-street West, which was due to the construction of the subway under the Thames to Southwark. The premises were all highly rented, and one set was rated at £1,500. It was an extraordinary thing to see such buildings literally held up by crutches. The engineer stated that the subway was being constructed by a company, under statutory powers, and the matter was in the hands of the district surveyor. He thought something ought to be done to protect the occupiers.—Mr. Bridgeman said he would move that it be referred to a committee to inquire what steps, if any, were necessary to ensure the public safety.—The solicitor pointed out that the public safety was in the hands of the district surveyor.—Since the meeting, Mr. Murray, the principal assistant in the City Architect's department, has made a minute examination of the Monument, and he is satisfied that its present condition has been in no way occasioned by the progress of the new subway connecting the City with South London. There appears to be no structural defect in the column, but a portion of the carved stonework which was hung up with iron poles at the inside abacus, has become decayed in consequence of the iron rusting and expanding, thus splitting the stonework. Two of the ornamental stones have now been taken down. These have been found to be imperfect, and have evidently fallen from their position at some previous period. The other two will be removed within the next few days. The Monument has been plumbed with a theodolite, and it proves to be perfectly upright.

INVESTING TWELVE YEARS' SAVINGS.

At the Thames Police Court, on Thursday, George Reid, proprietor of the Peacock beerhouse, Charles-street, Stepney, was summoned for obtaining £100 from Samuel Stockton, 140, Charles-street, Stepney, by means of false pretences. The complainant deposed that in April, 1885, he had money in the Post Office Savings' Bank, and the defendant knew it. The defendant told him he was a fool to keep his money there at 2½ per cent., when he (the defendant) could get him 10 per cent. in his brewery, Messrs. Mann, Crossman, and Company. The witness said he would give notice to withdraw his money from the Post Office. The defendant called at his house, and they went to the Post Office together. He received £30 16s. 8d., and the defendant signed for it. The witness then went and got £5 more from his house and paid the defendant £35. He told the witness that the following morning he would place the money in his brewers' hands. He also told the witness he could have a book in his own name when he had paid in £100, and that he could withdraw the money by giving three days' notice. The defendant told him he could get him 10 per cent. interest, and he also told the witness that he had £100 in the brewery himself. Subsequently on different occasions, he handed the defendant other sums of money till £100 had been made up, and the defendant told him he had paid it all into the brewery. The defendant promised he should have a book, but did not get one for him. A few months ago he asked the defendant to withdraw his money, as he was going to take a little business. The defendant afterwards said he had given the required notice, but at the end of the three days, when the complainant went for the money, the defendant said it could not be withdrawn under a month. At the end of a month the defendant said, "Business has been so bad that I have made away with the money myself." He also said he had not paid the money into the brewery at all. The defendant then wanted him to have £2 a week, but he would not take it. The defendant paid him interest at the rate of 10 per cent. quarter by quarter. The £100 represented twelve years' savings.—Mr. Lushington committed the defendant for trial.

HEARTLESS CONDUCT OF A FATHER.

At an inquest held at Oldbury on Thursday, respecting the death of an ironworker's child named Dunwoody, it was stated that the father turned the mother and child out on Monday night. The child died, and the father refused to allow the corpse to be laid out in the house, and told the mother to take it to the mortuary. The father was severely censured by the coroner.

AN OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM.

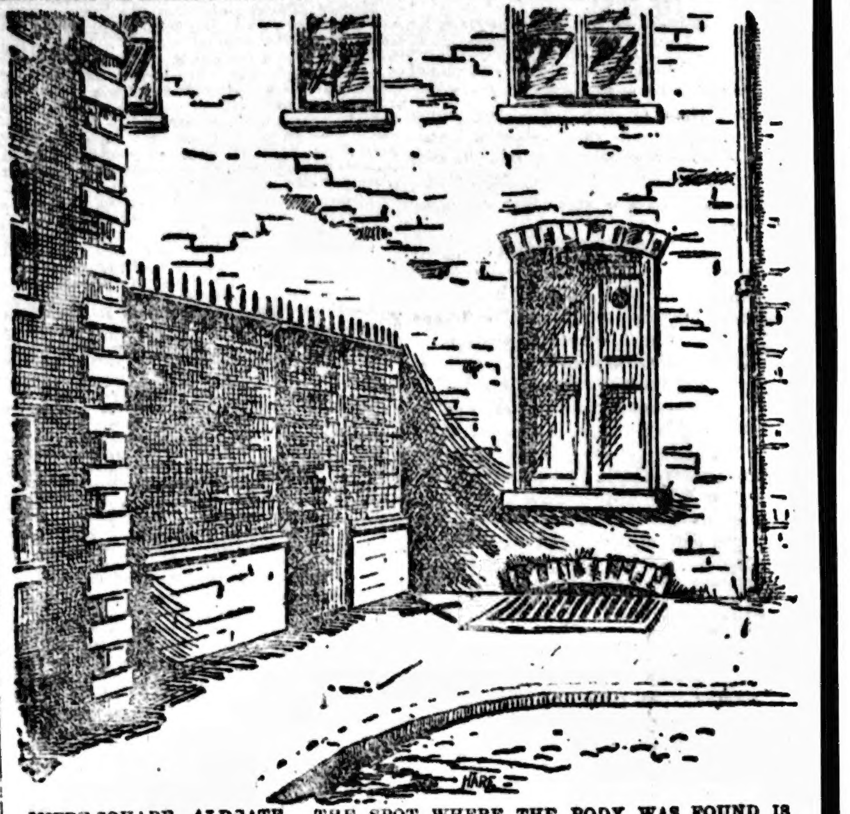
Elizabeth Cartwell, aged 33, housekeeper to Mr Lee, livery-stable proprietor, Widnes, died suddenly on Thursday from an overdose of laudanum. She was a great sufferer from neuralgia, and had been accustomed to take narcotics. On Wednesday night she took a large dose of laudanum, which caused her death.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in opening his Diocesan Conference this week, alluded to the marriage question, protesting against the attempt to revive an earlier, cruder, and inferior state of marriage. Clandestine and civil marriage, which was a subject selected for discussion, was, he said, one of a class of phenomena that affected the very foundations of civil society, and not merely the scruples of religious bodies.

THE SCENES OF THE RECENT MURDERS.

Details of the two dreadful murders committed on the 30th of September in Berner-street, Whitechapel, and Mitre-square, Aldgate, were given, so far as they were then known, in subsequent editions of the *People* on that day. The full particulars since ascertained, and the evidence given at the inquests on the victims, together with sketches of the scenes of the two crimes, and a plan of the district in which the six murders have been committed since April last, are embodied in the present issue of the paper.

THE YARD OF THE "INTERNATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL" CLUB, WHITECHAPEL. THE BODY WAS FOUND AT THE BACK OF THE OPEN DOOR.



MITRE-SQUARE, ALDGATE. THE SPOT WHERE THE BODY WAS FOUND IS MARKED BY A X

THE MITRE-SQUARE VICTIM.

Inquest and Verdict.

Mr. F. S. Langham resumed the inquiry on Thursday, at the City Coroner's Court, Golden-lane, into the circumstances attending the death of Catherine Eddowes, aged 43 years, who was found brutally murdered and mutilated in Mitre-square, Aldgate, early on the morning of the 30th ult.—Superintendent Foster and Detective-sergeant Outram represented the City police authorities, and Mr. Crawford, the City solicitor, appeared for the Corporation of London.—Mr. George W. Sequeira, 34, Jewry-street, City, a surgeon, deposed to being the first medical man to arrive in Mitre-square after the murder. He saw the body at 1.55 a.m., and noticed its position. He agreed with the evidence of Dr. Gordon Brown, given on the last occasion.—By Mr. Crawford: He was well acquainted with the square, and could state that the injuries were inflicted in the darkest corner of it; still he considered there was sufficient natural light for the perpetrator to have acted without the aid of additional light. He formed the opinion that the murderer had no special design as to particular organs of the body. Judging from the injuries inflicted, the witness did not consider that the culprit possessed great anatomical skill. As to no noise being heard, that was accounted for by the death of the woman being instantaneous after the severing of the wind-pipe and the blood vessels. He would not necessarily have expected to find the clothes of the person who committed the deed bespattered with blood. When he arrived the woman had not been dead more than a quarter of an hour.—Dr. W. S. Saunders, 13, Queen-street, Cheapside, stated that he examined the contents of the stomach of the deceased, more particularly with the view of seeing whether it contained any poison of a narcotic kind. The results were negative, there being not the slightest trace of any kind of poison.—By Mr. Crawford: He was present at the post mortem, and agreed with the statement that the wounds were not inflicted by one possessing great anatomical skill, and also could confirm the statement that the perpetrator had no particular design upon any specific internal organ.

What the Dead Woman's Daughter Says.

Annie Phillips, 12, Dilston Grove, Southwark Park-road, a married woman, aged 23, stated that she was a daughter of the deceased. Her mother always told the witness that she was married to her father, Thomas Conway. She had not seen him since he was living with the witness and her husband at 15, Anger-street, Southwark Park-road, about fifteen months ago. He left her house suddenly without assigning any reason. They were not then on the best of terms. Her father was a teetotaller, and did not live on good terms with her mother because she used to drink. He was a hawker. The witness had not the slightest idea where he was now, but was sure he bore the deceased no ill-feeling. When she was alive, the witness's mother had told her that her father had been in the 18th Royal Irish, and was a pensioner for life. She could remember him receiving his allowance since she was eight years old. He left the deceased between seven and eight years ago. She was in the habit of seeing her mother after the two parted, and she frequently applied for money. The last time was two years and one month ago. Witness did not see her mother on the Saturday previous to her death. She saw her last at her house in King-street, Bermondsey, but did not give her address when she left. Witness had two brothers, sons of Thomas Conway, living in London. Her mother did not know where they resided. When her father was living with her and her husband, he knew that the deceased was living with Kelly.—By Mr. Crawford: Her father might have been a pensioner in the Connaught Rangers. She was not sure. The witness last saw Kelly and the deceased about three years ago in the lodging-house in Flower and Dean-street. Her father was now living with her two brothers, but she did not know where. She had lost all trace of father, mother, and brothers for eighteen months, and could not assist the police in the slightest.

The Search for Conway.

—John Mitchell, detective-sergeant of the City police, proved making every endeavour without success to find the father and two brothers of the last witness. The witness had found a pensioner named Conway, belonging to the 18th Royal Irish, but he had not been identified as the person wanted.—Detective B. Hunt, who discovered Conway, the pensioner in the 18th Royal Irish, said the man had been confronted with two of the deceased's sisters and they had failed to recognise him as the man who used to live with the deceased. The witness had also endeavoured to trace Conway and his sons, but had failed to do so.—Mr. Crawford explained to the jury that Conway might not be receiving his pension under that name, such people so often changed their names. The theory had been put forward that the woman was carried to Mitre-square after having been murdered, but Dr. Gordon Brown, who was re-called, stated that such could not possibly have been the case.

PLAN OF THE LOCALITY IN WHICH THE SIX WOMEN HAVE BEEN MURDERED SINCE APRIL LAST. THE PRECISE SPOT WHERE EACH CRIME WAS COMMITTED IS INDICATED BY A DAGGER AND A FIGURE.

1. April 3.—Emma Elizabeth Smith, 45, had a stake or iron instrument thrust through her body, near Osborn-street, Whitechapel. 2. August 7.—Martha Tabram, 35, stabbed in thirty-nine places, at George Yard-buildings, Commercial-street, Spitalfields. 3. August 31.—Mary Ann Nicholls, 47, her throat cut and body mutilated, in Buck's-row, Whitechapel. 4. September 8.—Annie Chapman, 47, her throat cut and body mutilated, in Hanbury-street, Spitalfields. 5. September 30.—Elizabeth Stride (or Watts), discovered with her throat cut, in Berner-street, Whitechapel. 6. September 30.—Catherine Eddowes, 43, found with her throat cut and body mutilated in Mitre-square, Aldgate.

Locked Up the Night Before.

—Police-constable Robinson, 931, said that on September 29th, the evening before the murder, he was attracted by a crowd in High-street, Aldgate, and found a woman drunk. He recognised the deceased as the woman he took to the station, after having asked the people standing round whether any of them knew her. At first he placed her against the shutters of a shop, but she fell sideways on to the ground. With the assistance of another constable he then took her in custody. When asked her name at the station, she replied "Nothing."—By Mr. Crawford: No one in the crowd appeared to know her. When he last saw her in the police cell at 8.50 p.m. on the Saturday evening he noticed she was wearing the apron produced (in two pieces).—Sergeant James Byfield of the City Police, remembered the deceased being brought into the station on the Saturday evening in a very drunken condition. She was discharged at one a.m., when she was sober. Before leaving she gave the name of Mary Kelly, 6, Fashion-street, Spitalfields.—Police-constable Hutt, 968, gaoler at Bishopsgate-street Station, deposed to having the deceased under his care while she was detained. When liberated at one a.m. he saw her leave the station and turn to the left in the direction of Houndsditch. He recognised the apron produced as the one the deceased had been wearing. The distance from the station to Mitre-square could be covered in eight minutes.

No Suspicious Sounds Heard.

—George Morris, watchman to Messrs. Kearly and Tonge, tea dealers, of Mitre-square, stated that he went on duty at seven o'clock on the evening of September 29th. About a quarter to two on the next morning he was called by Police-constable Watkins, the front door being slightly on the jar at the time. Watkins said, "For God's sake, mate, come to my assistance." Before answering the witness ran to fetch his lantern. He then asked what was the matter, and the constable replied, "Oh dear, there is another woman cut up to pieces." After seeing the woman he ran up to the top of Mitre-street into Aldgate blowing his whistle the while. He saw no suspicious person about at the time. Witness had heard no noise in the square before he was called by Watkins.—By the jury: The door had not been on the jar more than two minutes when he was called by the constable.—Police-constable James Harvey 964, stated that he was called from Aldgate by the witness Morris. He proceeded to Mitre-square, where he saw the deceased as already described.—George Clapp, 5, Mitre-street, Aldgate, caretaker, deposed that the part of the premises in which he slept looked into Mitre-square. During the night of September 29th, and until six o'clock the following morning he heard no sounds in the square.—Police-constable Pierce 922, who resides at No. 3, Mitre-square, said he could from his bed-room window see plainly the spot where the body was found. He went to bed about twelve o'clock on the 29th ult., and neither he nor any of his family heard any noise or disturbance. At twenty minutes past two in the morning he was called to the scene by a constable.

When Last Seen Alive.

Joseph Lewende, of 45, Norfolk-road, Dalston, a traveller, stated that on the Saturday night he and some friends stayed until 1.30 a.m. at the Imperial Club in Duke-street, Aldgate. The witness and his friends while on the way home saw a man and woman standing at the corner of Church-passage. The witness only saw the man's back. He was taller than the woman; she wore a black dress and hat. The police had shown him the clothes of the deceased, and he believed they were the same. The man was wearing a cloth cap with a cloth peak.—Mr. Crawford said the police were very desirous that details should not be given as to the appearance of the man.—By Mr. Crawford: The distance from the club to the spot where they saw the two persons was about ten yards. The man and woman were talking quietly, and there were no sounds of quarrelling.—Joseph Levy, of No. 1, Hutchinson-street, Aldgate, a butcher, who was with the last witness, corroborated his statement.

The Writing on the Wall.

Police-constable Alfred Long deposed to finding a portion of the deceased's apron in Goulston-street, with smears of blood upon it. On a wall in the same street was written, "The Jews are the men that will not be blamed for nothing." He searched the staircases, &c., but discovered nothing further. He had previously passed the house about 2.30 a.m., and then the apron was not there.—Mr. Crawford: Were not the words "Juees are not the men that will be blamed for nothing?"—The Witness: I may be wrong about the spelling, but the words are as I have given them. After further questioning, the witness was sent to fetch the pocket-book into which he originally copied the sentence.—Detective Halse, City Police, deposed to being sent to Goulston-street to make inquiries about the writing on the wall. It was suggested that if the words remained there it might cause a riot among the Jews. Detective-inspector McWilliams gave orders to have it washed off. Inquiries were made at every tenement in the house, but no information could be gathered as to anyone having arrived home late. The witness suggested that only the top line of the writing should be rubbed off. The witness protested against its being erased until Major Smith had seen it, but of course it was on metropolitan ground, and the metropolitan police suggested the likelihood of "a riot." The writing was in a good round hand, upon the black dado of the passage wall. The capital letters were about three-quarters of an inch in height, the others being in proportion. He took the words down as "The Juees are not the men that will be blamed for nothing."—Police-constable Long now produced his pocket-book containing the entry of the writing on the wall made at the time of its discovery. The words were the same as previously given by the witness, but he now added that the inspector pointed out at the time that "Jews" was spelt "Juews."

Summing-up and Verdict.

The coroner, in summing up, said there was no need to go through the evidence. It had been clearly shown that this fiendish murderer took hold of the deceased and cut her throat so suddenly that no sound was uttered by the woman. The murderer then cut her face about to render identification impossible. The coroner mentioned certain of the facts connected with the case, and said there was no doubt that one person committed the foul deed.—Without a minute's deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

Identity of the Berner-street Victim: The Real Mrs. Watts Found.

It will be remembered that at the inquest on the body of the woman murdered in Berner-street, and who had previously been identified as Elizabeth Stride, Mrs. Mary Malcolm, of Red Lion-square, swore that the deceased was her sister, Elizabeth Watts, whom she had last seen alive on the Thursday preceding the murder. The Central News has succeeded in finding Elizabeth Watts in the person of Mrs Stokes, the wife of a brickyard labourer living at Tottenham. Mrs. Stokes says:—"My father was a publican in the village of Colerne, near Chippenham, Wiltshire. There were eight children in our family, four girls and four boys. I have one sister in New Zealand, and one brother still lives in Wiltshire. But I have no idea where the rest of the family are. My maiden name was Elizabeth Perrin. I have been married three times. My first husband was Mr. Watts, a wine merchant at Bath, to whom I was married at Bristol. My second husband's name was Sneller, whom I married at Deal; and my third and present husband's name is Stokes, to whom I was married at St. Andrew's Church, New Kent-road, on December 15th, 1884. He has been employed lately at Plowman's Brickfield, Tottenham. Mrs. Malcolm, who gave evidence at the inquest, is my sister, but I have not seen her for years, and I do not expect to see her until I attend the adjourned inquest on the 23rd inst. My sister, Mary Malcolm, has never, as she swore, given me any money. It is untrue that I saw her on the Thursday preceding the murder. I was out washing on that day at Mrs. Peterkin's laundry, near White Hart-lane. I never used to meet her, as she said, in Red Lion-street, to receive a shilling from her. I am not short of clothes, and I never lived in Commercial-road nor kept a coffee house in Poplar. I may take a little drink now and then; but my sister never saw me in drink. My two children by my first husband, Watts, were taken from me, and that preys on my mind at times. I never quarrelled with my first husband. Watts's friends did not approve of our marriage on account of my being a poor girl. He was sent abroad, and died in America, leaving me with the two children, a boy and a girl. Where they are I do not know. Their father's friends took the children from me, and I was placed in the lunatic asylum of Fisherton House, near Salisbury. The relieving officer of Bath got me out, and I then went to live as a domestic servant at Walmer. There I made the acquaintance of Sneller, whom I afterwards married at Deal Church. He was engaged on a vessel in the Royal Navy, which was stranded on St. Paul's Island, and there he died. His half-pay was then stopped, and I was left destitute. Subsequently I was put in the Peckham Lunatic Asylum, under Dr. Stocker and Dr. Brown, because I endeavoured to gain possession of my two children, whom I have never seen or heard of since they were taken from me. The lunacy commissioners afterwards pronounced me to be sane, and I was again discharged, perfectly destitute. Owing to my troubles, my memory is somewhat impaired. I married my present husband, Stokes, four years ago."

"Thieves' Candles": A Strange Superstition.

A Vienna correspondent states that Dr. Bloch, a member of the Austrian Reichsrath for the Galician constituency of Kokomea, has called his attention to certain facts which may throw a new light on the Whitechapel murders, and, perhaps, may afford some assistance in tracing the murderer. In various German criminal codes of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as also in statutes of a more recent date, punishments are prescribed for the mutilation of female corpses, with the object of making from certain organs the so-called Diebslichter, or Schlafslichter, respectively "thieves' candles," or "soporific candles." According to an old superstition, still rife in various parts of Germany, the light from such candles will throw those upon whom it falls into the deepest slumbers, and they may, consequently, become a valuable instrument to the thieving profession. Hence their name. In regard to these schlafslichter, quite a literatnre might be cited. They are referred to by Ave Lallement in his "Das Deutsche Gaunerthum," published at Leipsic in 1858; by Löffler, in "Die Mangelhafte Justiz;" by Thiele, and numerous others. They also played an important part in the trials of robber bands at Odenwald and in Westphalia, in the years 1812 and 1841 respectively. The schafslichter were heard of, too, at the trial of the notorious German robber, Theodor Unger, surnamed "the handsome Charley," who was executed at Magdeburg in 1810. It was on that occasion discovered that a regular manufactory had been established by gangs of thieves, for the production of such candles. That this superstition has survived amongst German thieves to the present day was proved by a case tried at Biala, in Galicia, as recently as 1875. In this the body of a woman had been found mutilated in precisely the same way as were the victims of the Whitechapel murderer. At that trial, as at one which took place subsequently at Zeszow, which is also in Galicia, and in which the accused were a certain Ritter and his wife, the prevalence among thieves of the superstition was alluded to by the Public Prosecutor. In the Ritter case, however, the Court preferred harping on another alleged superstition of a ritual character among the Jews of Galicia, which, however, was shown to be a pure invention of the Judenhetzer. Dr. Bloch, who for ten years was a Rabbi in Galicia, and has made the superstitions of that province his special study, affirms that the "thieves' candle" superstition still exists among robbers of every confession, and, as he believes, also of every nationality. He considers, however, that it prevails most among German thieves. Among other German laws where the crime in question is dealt with, the Code Theresina, chap. XXII., clause 59, may be referred to.

Funeral of the Mitre-square Victim.

The funeral of Catherine Eddowes, the victim of the Mitre-square murder, took place on Monday at Ilford Cemetery. The body was removed shortly after one o'clock from the mortuary in Golden-lane, where a vast concourse of people had assembled. A strong force of the City police, under Mr. Superintendent Foster, was present, and conducted the cortége to the City boundary. At Old-street a number of the metropolitan police were present under Inspector Barnham. The cortége passed Whitechapel parish church, and along Mile End-road, through Bow and Stratford to the cemetery. The sisters of the ill-fated woman and the man Kelly, with whom she had lived for seven years, attended the funeral. Along the whole route great sympathy was expressed for the relatives.

What the Bishop of Bedford Says.

The Bishop of Bedford writes:—"Will you kindly allow me to reply to many correspondents who have desired to be informed of the best way to befriend the poor women in Whitechapel, Spitalfields, and the neighbourhood, whose miserable condition has been brought before the public so prominently by the late murders? I was for ten years Rector of Spitalfields, and I know full well the circumstances of these poor creatures, and have been constantly among them by day and by night. A night refuge has been proposed, and it was but natural it should suggest itself as a means of benefitting the class. In my judgment it would serve no good end, and I earnestly hope nothing of the kind will be attempted. I am sure it would but aggravate the evil. It is not the fact that many of these women are to be found in the streets all night, because doors are closed against them. Another night refuge is not required. It would attract more of these miserable women into the neighbourhood, and increase the difficulties of the situation. But what is needed is a home where washing and other work could be done, and where poor women who are really anxious to lead a better life could find employment. There are penitentiaries and there are mission houses, into which younger women can be received. The public generally are little aware of how much good work has been done of late among these. But for the older women, many of whom have only taken to their miserable mode of earning a living in sheer despair, and who would gladly renounce it, we have not the home, and it is of the utmost importance one should be provided. It would in its management differ from the ordinary penitentiary. If entrusted with means to provide such a home, I would gladly undertake the responsibility of conducting it in conjunction with the clergy and others, who are only too anxious to see it established. It has oftentimes saddened my heart to be unable to assist the older women, and to save

those who were hopelessly falling into a life of sin. Such a home would be a fitting addition to the 'court house,' the home for younger penitents, which bears the name of Mrs. Walsham How, and was founded by her in the time of my predecessor, the present Bishop of Wakefield. If anything is to be done, it should be done at once. Two thousand pounds would enable the experiment to be tried, and I have no doubt at all of its being a success. Pray allow me space to say to ladies who have been moved to devote themselves for work in these parts, that I shall be delighted to hear from such, and to advise them where their services are most required, and how they can best give effect to their charitable intentions. It is my bounden duty to use my position and experience to turn to the best account the painful interest that has been excited by late events in the East-end."

Trial of Bloodhounds.

Sir Charles Warren, it is stated, witnessed a private trial of bloodhounds in one of the London parks the other morning. The hounds are the property of Mr. Edwin Brough, of Wyndgate, near Scarborough, a well-known breeder of these animals. On the 4th inst. Mr. Brough was communicated with by the Metropolitan police as to the utility of employing bloodhounds to track criminals, and the correspondence resulted in that gentleman coming to London, bringing with him two magnificent animals named Barnaby and Burgho. At the Warwick Dog Show two years ago Barnaby divided with Mr. Wright's Hector II. the Castle Park Stakes for single hounds. Mr. Brough tried Barnaby and Burgho in Regent's Park at seven o'clock on Monday morning. The ground was thickly-coated with hoar frost, but they did their work well, successfully tracking for nearly a mile a young man who was given about fifteen minutes law. They were tried again in Hyde Park that night. It was of course dark, and the dogs were hunted in a leash, as would be the case if they were employed in Whitechapel. They were again successful in performing their allotted task, and at seven o'clock on Tuesday morning a trial took place before Sir Charles Warren. To all appearances Tuesday morning was a much better one for scenting purposes than was the case on Monday, but the contrary proved to be the case. In all half a dozen runs were made, Sir Charles Warren in two instances acting as the hunted man. In every instance the dogs hunted persons who were complete strangers to them, and occasionally the trail would be crossed. When this happened the hounds were temporarily checked, but either one or the other would pick up the trail again. In one of the longest courses the hounds were checked on half the distance. Burgho ran back, but Barnaby making a fresh cast forward, recovered the trail, and ran the quarry home. The hound did this entirely unaided by his master, who thought that he was on the wrong track, but left him to his own devices. In consequence of the cold the hounds worked very slowly, but they demonstrated the possibility of tracking complete strangers on whose trail they had been laid. The chief commissioner seemed pleased with the result of the trials, though he did not express any definite opinion on the subject to those present.

Sir Alfred Kirby, colonel of the Tower Hamlets Fusiliers, recently made an offer to provide thirty or fifty men belonging to that regiment for service in connection with tracking the perpetrator of the Whitechapel and Aldgate murders. The Home Secretary has written to Sir Alfred, saying that having consulted Sir Charles Warren, he had come to the conclusion that it would not be advisable to put the men on for service.

SHOCKING NEGLECT OF A CHILD.

John Tobin, 27, a painter, and Elizabeth Tobin, 27, his wife, living at Hale-street, Poplar, were charged before Mr. Saunders, at the Thames Police Court, with neglecting their child Daniel, aged 2½ years, under circumstance previously reported.—Francis Webster, relieving officer, said that in consequence of information he received, he went to the prisoner's lodgings on the 6th inst., and saw the child Daniel. In the room was an iron bedstead, and the child was lying on it with only a shirt on. The stench from the room was unbearable, and the place was covered with filth. There was no food in the room. The witness fetched a doctor. The child was too weak to speak or cry out, and was very emaciated. It was removed to the infirmary. The evidence of other witnesses was to the effect that both parents were given to drink and systematically neglected their children, of whom there were five. The children were often without food, which was sometimes given to them by neighbours. The medical evidence showed that the child was almost dead from starvation when found, but he was now recovering. When the male prisoner was apprehended he had drawn £1 3s. 4d. as his week's wages.—Mr. Saunders said the prisoners had no doubt neglected their children, but he could not see his way to commit them. They were therefore discharged.

THE EMIGRANT'S RETURN.

At Bow-street Police Court, William Russell, 54, described as a waiter, of 1, Gonsalver-road, Wandsworth-road, was charged with stealing, about May 6th last, from 36, Stanhope-street, Clare Market, one feather bed, two iron bedsteads and palliasses, two arm-chairs, six Windsor chairs, one mahogany round table, and one chest of drawers, the property of Michael Donworth. Mr. Langham appeared for the prisoner.—The prosecutor, an Irish labourer, said that in February last he went to America to better himself. He left the property at 36, Stanhope-street. In consequence of a letter he received he came 3,270 miles—"That's what it is by the chart on the map, yer worship"—to find the vagabond who had reduced his wife and children to starvation. He went to 36, Stanhope-street, where he had left his wife with a good home and money to go on with, and the first person he saw was Mrs. Yomenson, the landlady, who said, in answer to his inquiry about his wife, "Don't mention it, the wife is starving and the children too." Witness went with Mrs. Yomenson to Doddington Grove, Battersea, and there found his wife and five children in an almost empty room, without a particle of food. He asked where his home was. She said Russell had sold it. Russell was the prisoner, who, before witness went to America, had come after his daughter Annie. Witness had turned him out of his house, and so he asked his wife how he came to get hold of the home. His wife said she had been sent to prison for four months through him, and while she was in gaol he went to live with the daughter Annie. Witness added, "The character of my girl has been ruined, your worship. I found him the next day, and gave him in custody. He said I couldn't, as the goods had been sold under a distress for rent. But I had sent home money from America. I stand here as a man of high principles, and his character can be known at the Junior Carlton Club." — Cross-examined: My daughter Annie is still in prison.—Mr. Bridge: What was your wife in prison for?—Witness: That is a hard thing for a man who was 3,270 miles away to say.—The wife was called, and said her husband left her furniture and money. As soon as he had gone the prisoner and her daughter Annie, who had been turned away from home, came back, and witness's life was not her own. She was sent to prison for taking prisoner's part against a woman who asked him why he did not go back to his wife and six children. She was not jealous of the woman. It was not for his youth or for his good looks her daughter took him. He said he had £400 and four houses, and was the principal man at the Junior Carlton Club. He turned out to be a pensioner from the Army at 1s. 1d. a day. He sold the things one by one, and took the money witness's husband sent over. If witness dared to open her mouth he struck her. The daughter was 19 years old.—Mr. Bridge adjourned the case for a week.—The prosecutor, after mentioning his second daughter, said it was a case for the Society for the Prevention of Crime.—Mr. Bridge said he would see that a solicitor took up the case.

THE GHASTLY DISCOVERY IN WHITEHALL.

Inquest on the Remains.
How the Trunk was Found.

Mr. John Troutbeck opened an inquest, in the Westminster Sessions House, on Monday, on the remains of an unidentified woman, a portion of whose body was found on the 2nd inst. in the new police offices in course of erection on the Embankment, under circumstances previously reported in the *People*.—Frederick Wildbore, of Clapham Junction, a carpenter, deposed: I am employed on the new police offices. On Monday morning, the 1st inst., at six o'clock I went into a vault to find my tools, my mate having taken them down there on the previous Saturday. I noticed what I took to be an old coat lying on the ground in a recess. The vault was, as usual, very dark. I did not find my tools, as my mate had removed them earlier in the morning. At half-past five on Monday evening I went to the vault once more. I noticed the object again, and drew my mate's attention to it. We struck a match and looked at it, without forming any idea what it was. I did not report the matter to any one. On the next day at about one o'clock I saw the object again, and spoke about it to Mr. Brown, the assistant foreman. The parcel was not opened in my presence. I had not been to the vault for eight days when I went there on Saturday. During that period I did not hear any one refer to the presence of the parcel. I heard of the discovery about an hour after I spoke to the deputy foreman. I never noticed any smell in the vault. I only place my tools there from Saturdays to Mondays. (A tracing of the architect's plan of the basement of the building having been handed to witness, he indicated the situation of the vault.) Any one unacquainted with the building would, I think, have had a difficulty in finding his way to the vault. Questioned by a juror the witness said: On each occasion on which I went to the vault I struck a match.—George Bugden, of 21, Salisbury Buildings, Walworth, a bricklayer's labourer, said: I was in the vault on Tuesday afternoon, having been sent down by the foreman to inspect the parcel. I found it partially wrapped up in an old cloth. It had three or four strings round it, and I took hold of these strings and dragged it into a lighter vault. I then cut the strings (produced) and removed the wrappers, exposing to view part of a human body. Mr. Cheney, foreman of the bricklayers, was with me at the time. Presently the police arrived and took charge of the remains.—Thomas Hawkins, detective, attached to the A Division, deposed: About twenty minutes past three on the 2nd inst. Mr. Brown came to the police station, and in consequence of a statemen the made I was sent to the new police buildings, where, lying in one of the vaults, I found a portion of a human body. It had apparently been wrapped in a piece of dress material (produced), which was lying beside it. I went to a vault in which I was told that the remains had been discovered. Later on I communicated with Detective-inspector Marshall, who came and took charge of the remains. I should think it impossible for any one unacquainted with the building to have found his way to the vault without artificial light. There is a trench in the vault.

Finding the Arm.

Frederick Moore, 86, Great Peter-street, a porter, said: At about a quarter to one on the 11th of September, I was standing outside the place where I work, 113, Grosvenor-road, when my attention was called to an object lying in the mud of the river, underneath a sluice. With the aid of a ladder I approached the object, and found it was a human arm, which was quite bare. A string was tied tightly round the upper part. I fished the arm up, and put it on some timber, and afterwards examined the mud to ascertain whether there were any more remains about. I did not find any. The tide was going out just at the time of the discovery.—Police-constable Jones, 127 B, said:—On the 11th September my attention was called by the last witness to an arm that had been found in the mud of the river. For a week subsequently I was engaged in examining the mud of the river in this locality, but did not find any more remains.—Charles William Brown, of 5, Hampton-terrace, Hornsey, an assistant foreman employed on the new police offices, deposed: The works are shut off from the surrounding streets by a hoarding about 7ft. high. There are three entrances, two in Cannon-row, and one on the Embankment. There are gates at these entrances, and the gates are as high as the hoarding. The vaults have been completed about three months. Nobody is admitted to the works except the workmen and people having business with the clerk of the works. Nobody is kept at the gates, but there is a notice prohiting strangers from entering. On Saturdays all the gates are locked except a small one in Cannon-row. No watchman remains at this gate, and no watchman remains on the building during the night. The little gate is latched, and there is a trick in opening the latch. From the time the workmen leave on Saturdays until they come again on Mondays the works are deserted. There is not a watchman stationed outside. The vaults are difficult of approach. Carpenters were at work down there in the week preceding the discovery. In order to get to the vault a previous knowledge of the building is required. I first saw the parcel on the afternoon of the 2nd inst. I had been in the vault several times on the 1st and 2nd inst., but I did not notice the parcel, as I had no light with me. I noticed no smell. A man drew my attention to the parcel, and I did not take much notice of it at first. Later I told Mr. Cheney and a labourer that there was a curious parcel in the basement. —By a Juryman: Tools have been stolen during the progress of the works, but this did not suggest the necessity of placing a lock on the little gate in Cannon-row.—Ernest Hedge, a general labourer, said: I was in the vault on the Saturday evening at twenty minutes to five. I went there to get a hammer. I passed the spot which has since been pointed out to me as that on which the parcel was found, and there was certainly nothing there then. I might have been in the vault on the Monday, but not on the spot in question. On the Tuesday, I went into the vault after the body had been found. When I left the vault on the Saturday there was a plank over the trench. Men often went into the vault for various reasons. At twenty minutes to five I believe I was alone on the works. I was locking up. I left everything secure. All the workmen know how to open the little gate in Cannon-row. All that is necessary is to pull a piece of string.—Police-constable Ralph, 634 A, said: I placed the remains in a shell and saw them conveyed to the mortuary. I also directed the arm to be brought to the mortuary.—

Medical Evidence: More Mutilations.

Mr. Thomas Bond, F.R.C.S., deposed: On October 2nd, shortly before four o'clock, I was called to the new police buildings. I was there shown the decomposed trunk of a woman. It was lying in the basement, having been removed from the vault. The string was cut, and the trunk was partially unwrapped. I visited the place where it was found. The wall was stained black. I was unable to form any definite opinion as to how long it had lain there, but from the appearance of the wall it seemed to be several days. On the following morning, assisted by my colleague, I made an examination. The trunk was that of a woman of considerable stature and well nourished. The head had been separated from the trunk through the sixth cervical vertebra. That had been sawn through. The lower limbs and the pelvis had been removed. The fourth lumbar vertebra had been sawn through by a series of long, sweeping cuts. The length of the trunk was 17 inches, and the circumference of the chest was 35½ inches. The circumference of the waist was 28½ inches. We found no marks of injuries on the skin. The breasts were prominent. Some parts of the skin were not much decomposed. The arms had been removed at the shoulder joints by several incisions. The cuts apparently had been made obliquely from above downwards, and then around the arm. The arm had been disarticulated through the joint. Over the body were clearly-defined marks where the skin had been tightly tied. It appeared to have been wrapped up in a very skilful manner. On close examination we could find no marks to indicate that she had had children. The neck had been divided by several incisions sawn through below the larynx. On opening the chest we noticed that the rib cartilages were not ossified; that one lung was healthy, but that the other showed that at some former time the woman had had severe pleurisy. The substance of the heart was healthy, and there was no indication that she had died either of suffocation or drowning. The liver and stomach, kidneys and spleen were normal. The lower parts of the viscera, including the uterus and bladder, were absent; in fact, all the lower parts were absent. She appeared to have been a woman of about 24 or 25 years of age. She seemed to have been large, well nourished, of fair skin, and dark hair. The appearance of the breast rather indicated that she had not suckled a child. The date of death, as far as could be judged, was from six weeks to two months before the examination. The body had not been in the water.

The Arm Fitted the Trunk.

I examined an arm that was brought to the mortuary, and I found that it accurately fitted the trunk. The hand was long and appeared to be very well shaped. Apparently it was the hand of a person not used to manual labour. All the cuts on the trunk seem to have been made after death. There was nothing to indicate the cause of death, though as the inside of the heart was pale and free from clots, it probably arose from hæmorrhage or fainting. From a series of measurements we took we came to the conclusion that the woman was about 5ft. 8in. in height.—Dr. C. A. Hibberd, of 18, Great College-street, Middlesex-lane, deposed: I saw and examined the arm on the 16th September. It measured thirty-one inches in length, and the hand measured seven and a half inches. There were no scars or marks of violence upon it, and it had apparently been separated after death. I thought the arm had been severed by a person who knew what he was about. It does not of course follow that he had any dissecting-room experience, but he evidently knew where the joints could be reached readily. The six or seven cuts round the joint had evidently been done by a very sharp knife. I examined a piece of newspaper (produced) which was handed to me, and I ascertained that it was stained with blood. It was mammal blood, but I cannot say whether it was human blood. There were no marks of rings on the fingers.—Inspector Marshall, of the Criminal Investigation Department, and attached to the A Division, deposed: At about five o'clock on the 2nd inst. I went to the new police buildings on the Embankment and saw the woman's trunk. In the vault where it had been found I discovered the piece of newspaper referred to by the last witness, a piece of string, and two pieces of some dress material. With other officers I made a thorough search in the vaults in the vicinity, but we found nothing more of a suspicious nature. The piece of paper was part of an *Echo*, dated the 24th August last. Other pieces of paper were handed to me. The dress was made of broché satin cloth of Bradford manufacture. I have ascertained that it is an old pattern—probably three years old. It is rather a common material, and probably cost about 6½d. a yard when new. There was a flounce on the dress 6in. deep. I have examined the hoarding round the new police buildings. A person might easily scale it, but I did not discover any indication that it had been scaled. From appearances, I should have imagined the parcel containing the trunk must have lain many days on the spot where it was found.—The inquest was adjourned for a fortnight.

It may be mentioned that the remains found at Guildford, as reported last week, and which were at first supposed to be a leg belonging to the body found in Whitehall, proved on examination to be the leg of a bear.

HOLDING ON TO A BALLOON—AND LETTING GO.

Mail news from Canada states that recently at the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa, one of the attractions was a balloon ascent, in which Professor Williams, after reaching a height of 1,000 feet, was to descend by means of a parachute. Fully 5,000 persons were in the exhibition grounds to watch the performance and assist the professor. Many willing hands stood around holding on to the aerial monster until it should be inflated, and the words "Let go," were given. Among the crowd was a young man named Wensley, who had secured a good hold on the rope running around the bottom of the balloon. All was ready, and the professor shouted "Let go," when, to the surprise of every one, Wensley still maintained his hold on the rope, deaf to all the cries of the crowd to drop. After he had reached about fifty feet in the air he shouted twice, appearing to have recovered his senses on realising the perilous situation he was then in, but it was too late, and with the balloon rapidly going upward he kept his grasp, endeavouring to raise his leg through the rope to give him a hold. After he had reached a height of 1,000 feet, he was seen by the breathless crowd below to draw himself up as a last effort to save himself, and then his hold relaxed, and with lightning speed he commenced his descent towards the earth. At this point the excitement among the witnesses was beyond description—women fainted, and a panic was but narrowly averted. When the first part of the fall was commenced he came feet foremost, but suddenly turned a somersault, and with outstretched arms and legs he struck the earth. The body fell to the ground about 300 yards from where the balloon started. A rush was made for the spot where the lifeless mass of humanity lay, disfigured almost beyond recognition. Professor Williams, ignorant of the terrible tragedy, cut himself adrift from his balloon to commence his descent about twenty seconds after poor Wensley had started downwards, and when he learned of the terrible accident he was completely prostrated.

A GOOD-FOR-NOTHING WIFE.

At Westminster Police Court, Oscar Jackson, a respectably-dressed young man, was charged, before Mr. Partridge, with assaulting his wife, Elizabeth, at Taylor's Buildings, Artillery-row, Westminster.—The prosecutrix, a young woman, who appeared in the witness-box with a baby in her arms, said she had no wish to prosecute. She had been married three years and a half, and when her husband came home on the afternoon of the 6th inst. he gave her his wages, 24s., to keep the house with. She went out and spent the lot.—Mr. Partridge: Spent the lot!—Witness (laughing): Not quite the lot, but I went out on Sunday and spent the rest.—Mr. Partridge: What do you mean by laughing?—Witness, who by this time had tears in her eyes, said she did not mean to laugh. She could not help it.—Mr. Partridge: You are excited, perhaps?—Witness (hysterically): Yes, very likely, sir. I went out on the 7th inst. and finished spending the money my husband gave me, and at five o'clock in the afternoon I had no dinner for him. I told him I had spent the money.—Mr. Partridge: What happened then?—Prosecutrix: He struck me with his fist.—Mr. Partridge: And hurt you?—Prosecutrix: Not much.—The Magistrate: Then why did you charge him?—Witness: Because the blood came from me.—Mr. Partridge: According to your own statement you are a good-for-nothing woman. (To the prisoner.) What do you say about it?—Prisoner: I was wild because I had no Sunday's dinner, and she had spent all the money. I hit her on the nose.—Mr. Partridge: There is a great deal of excuse to be made for you if you have a bad wife, but you must not hit her. You are discharged.—The prosecutrix seemed greatly relieved by the decision, and left the court with her husband.

While a lad, about 14 years of age, was walking along Warren-street, Euston-road, he was attacked by a large St. Bernard dog and bitten severely on the face and head. The lad was quickly rescued, and taken to the University Hospital.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

Yielding to Sudden Temptation.—William Stevens, 36, pleaded guilty to stealing a watch value £12 12s., from Mr. Charles Barlow, at Earl's Court Station, Kensington.—Mr. Keith Frith, on behalf of the prisoner, urged that this was his first offence, and that from some unexplained circumstances he yielded to a sudden temptation. He called a witness, who said he had known the prisoner for five years, and he had always borne a good character. He had given him employment and would do so again.—The assistant judge sentenced the prisoner to three months' hard labour, and ordered him, out of a sum of £7 or £8 found upon him, to pay the cost of the prosecution, such not to exceed £2 10s.

Burglars Convicted.—Charles Sims, 55, shoemaker, and John William Jackson, 41, labourer, convicted of being found by night in the possession of a jemmy and other housebreaking implements, were, having been previously convicted, sentenced—Sims to five years' penal servitude, and Jackson to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A Violent Thief.—George Davis, 22, was indicted for stealing a chain and locket, value £2, from Alice Cook.—Mr. Eardley Wilmot prosecuted.—It appeared that the prosecutrix was walking along Oxford-street on the evening of the 9th ult., when the prisoner came behind her, and putting his arm around her waist snatched her chain and locket, with which he made off. A workman of the name of Cox, who came to the assistance of the prosecutrix, managed, with the aid of a police-constable, to secure the prisoner. On the way to the police station the prisoner was very violent, and it required the aid of several other officers to convey him to the cells.—The jury found the prisoner guilty, and Warder Farrell, of Pentonville Prison, and other officials, proved that the prisoner had been several times convicted.—His lordship said that everything that was possible seemed to have been done for the prisoner, but in vain, and he had no other alternative than to send him back into penal servitude for five years.

Attempted Burglary near Regent's Park.—John Locke, 26, and William Jones, 38, were indicted for attempting to burglariously enter the dwelling-house of William Boddington, with intent to steal therein. Mr. Poynter prosecuted.—The prosecutor is the landlord of a beer-house at 107, Robert-street, Regent's Park, and on being called by an inspector of police early on the morning of September 23rd, found there were marks on his back door which had evidently been made by a "jemmy."—Police-constable Dobson, 182 S, said he was on duty early on the morning of September 22nd, in Little Albany-street, and placed a cotton string on the back of the wall of the prosecutor's premises. Shortly after doing so he noticed it was broken, and observed a ladder just above the top of the wall, the bottom of which rested in the prosecutor's area. He endeavoured to get into the back yard by means of the ladder, but the two prisoners got hold of the bottom rung, so he had to jump back into the road. He then blew his whistle, and several constables came to his assistance. They followed the prisoners over many walls and at last caught them in an outhouse at the back of Clarence-road.—The prisoners were both convicted, and sentenced to one year and eight months' imprisonment, each with hard labour.

Hotel Robbery.—William Wener, 21 years of age, was indicted for having stolen a toilet-case and other articles, valued at £64, belonging to Mr. Edward Henry Pember, Q.C., and also a pair of sleeve links and other articles, value £12, belonging to Mr. James Beavis. Mr. A. B. Kelley prosecuted.—The last-named prosecutor, whilst staying at a West-end hotel in February last, missed the articles referred to in the indictment from his room. The prisoner entered the hotel on the 25th of that month, and stated that he wanted a room for himself and other rooms for a friend. The defendant was shown the rooms, and after remaining a very short period left and was not seen again until he was given into custody.—The jury found the prisoner guilty, and four previous convictions being proved against him, the court passed a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Watch Robbery at the Irish Exhibition.—William O'Brian, 42, plasterer, was indicted for stealing a watch, value £3 10s., the property of Alfred Henry Mann, from his person.—The prosecutor, who is a butcher, residing at Camberwell, was in the dairy department of the Irish Exhibition, and was passing up the centre, when he was pushed up against by the prisoner. He noticed his watch-chain hanging down, and said to the prisoner, "I have lost my watch, and you have got it. I saw you pass something to a man with a brown coat on." The prisoner ran away, but was captured within a short distance of the place where the robbery was committed. He was convicted, and evidence was produced showing that he was a well-known thief.—Mr. Fletcher passed sentence of five years' penal servitude.

Impudent Thefts.—Jane Parry, 32, was indicted for stealing a clock, value 30s., the property of Charles Holland. The prosecutor resides at 21, St. Leonard's-terrace, Chelsea, and between five and six o'clock on the 25th of September the prisoner called at his house and asked to see the Rev. Mr. Baker, of Christchurch, who was lodging there. That gentleman was expected home at once, and she was shown into a front room. On the servant going into the room ten minutes afterwards, she found both the prisoner and the clock gone. She was convicted on this charge, and also on another one of stealing a mantle from John Stanley Thorpe, church-keeper, of Ashburn-road, Chelsea, to whose house she obtained admittance on the ground of wishing to see the Rev. Mr. Dibben. That gentleman went upstairs for a few moments, and during his absence the prisoner left the house. There was a further indictment of stealing a silver salver and salt-cellars from the house of Mr. Ralph Walker, on which she was also found guilty.—His lordship passed a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour, and ordered all property in the hands of pawnbrokers to be given up.

Ingenious Frauds.—Henry Green, 20, labourer was indicted for obtaining by false pretences, from Eliza Levi, the sum of 7s. 9d.; from Louisa Grigg the sum of 7s. 9d.; and from Gerald Rees Webbe the sum of 8s.—in each case with intent to cheat and defraud.—The three prosecutors live in the neighbourhood of Shepherd's Bush, and from their evidence it appeared that the prisoner had been in the habit of calling on persons, presenting a card upon which was printed "Henry Green, Inquiry Officer, Midland Railway, Gospel Oak Station," stating that a box or package was lying at the Gospel Oak Station, and intimating that if not removed that day it would be sent to the Lost Property Office; but that, if the 7s. 9d. or 8s. due was paid, *it* would be sent on by carrier. These sums the prisoner received from the prosecutors, but on inquiry no box or package was found at the Gospel Oak Station.—The jury convicted the prisoner.—Detective-sergeant Whitlock said there were about thirty-eight other cases against the prisoner of a similar nature.—The assistant-judge passed a sentence of nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

CHARGE OF MUTILATING A SHEEP.

A farmer named John Barry, on the property of Mr. Hutchins, at Lyredane, near Mallow, has been charged with having mutilated a sheep, the property of Denis Kenney, a tenant on the same estate, who also filled the position of rent-warner. Barry, who had not paid his rent, was recently notified of his landlord's intention to dispossess him. A man named Keefe states that while he lay concealed he saw Barry commit the outrage. Keefe went to Barry's house and told his wife what had happened; whereupon she replied, "May bad luck and misfortune attend him that he did not kill yourself instead of the sheep, for it is long ago you deserved it." When Barry was arrested, a pen-knife, stained with blood and with wool adhering to it, was found in his possession.

ORATORIO IN THE EAST-END.

On Saturday, at the Great Assembly Hall, Mile End-road, the season of Saturday oratorios commenced with the performance of a work only twice before heard in London—Handel's "Belshazzar." It was first given on March 27, 1745, being the twelfth of a series of subscription performances conducted by the composer himself. It was also performed about three years ago by the Sacred Harmonic Society, and although it has been heard in the provinces, it never seems to have been very popular in the metropolis. Nevertheless, the fact of its being almost unknown did not affect the number of people who crowded every part of the great hall on Saturday night, as if glad to seek a few hours' instructive enjoyment away from the present exitement existing in the East-end. The chorus consisted of 150 young men and women, workers and residents in the locality, and there was an orchestra of 50 performers, including Mr. Harper the Queen's trumpeter. The first scene of the work is the camp of Cyrus before Babylon, and the oratorio commences with a chorus of Babylonians upon the city wall, deriding the threatened attack of Cyrus. The choir, well controlled by Mr. G. Day Winter, sung spiritedly, auguring well for the remainder of the choruses. Then came a recitative by Gobrias (Mr. W. H. Brereton), who has joined the army of Cyrus followed by Cyrus (Mr. C. Victor), leader of the Persian army. A chorus, supposed to be sung by Persians, was extremely well rendered, and then the scene changed to Daniel's house, and Daniel (Miss Helen D'Alton), with the prophecies of Isaiah and Jeremiah before him, tells of the promised victories, in an air for contralto, "O sacred oracles of truth," the singing of which was deservedly applauded. In the next scene at the palace, Belshazzar's (Mr. John Probert) invitation to the feast, is embodied in the air for tenor, "Let festal joy triumphant reign," which was sung tastefully and forcibly. The mother of Belshazzar, Nitocris (Miss Marianne Fenn), breaks in with the soprano recitative, "I must prevent the unbridled license of this festival." The recitative and the air which follows were given with much feeling; as was also the chorus of Jews, commenced by the tenors and basses, "Recall, O King, thy rash command." Perhaps one of the most attractive pieces of the evening was the duet which follows between Nitocris and Belshazzar, wherein Miss Fenna and Mr. Probert were heard to great advantage. In the second part, Handel brings in much dramatic effect when the writing on the wall appears, and when a battle is supposed to be fought while a martial symphony is played. The remainder of the choruses were everything that could be desired, and, save for a little dragging on the part of the orchestra, the whole went off well. Mr. Duncan Callon and Mr. E. Lloyd presided at the organ and piano respectively, and the orchestra and chorus were gleaned from the Great Assembly Hall Musical Association. The late Sir George Macfarren, speaking on "Belshazzar," says, "This, indeed, is a great work, containing many specimens of the great composer's finest writing, both among the solo and choral pices, such individualisation of character as far excels the general use of his time, and such dramatic conception as has not been surpassed by the most successful efforts of many of our latest musicians.

AN ADVENTURER'S CAREER.

Gabriel Hugelman, who died last week at Madrid, had a singular history, which is summarised by the Paris *Débats*. He was the son of a tailor, and was born at Paris in 1828. He began by being usher in several schools, and by sending verses to Louis Philippe's Queen and to millionaires, which brought him presents of money. In 1846 he published a collection of his verses. In 1848, while lieutenant in the Garde Mobile, he delivered harangues at the clubs, was cashiered, tried, and transported to Belleisle. In December, 1849, he headed a prison outbreak, but was acquitted at the Morbihan Assizes. He was then sent to Algeria, and there sentenced to a year's imprisonment for insurbordination, but he escaped to Spain and founded a newspaper. From 1861 to 1865 he conducted a Bonapartist newspaper at Bordeaux. He next returned to Paris, was secretary of a society for the extinction of pauperism, started another newspaper, and in 1869 was a candidate for the Chamber. On the fall of the empire he established in London a Bonapartist organ styled the *Situation*. Returning to Paris after the siege, he was employed by Thiers till 1873; and in January, 1874, was arrested for fraudulent bankruptcy as a banker and for extortion. He underwent four years' imprisonment, and had since vainly tried to gain notoriety or wealth. Bazaine was godfather to his son, and the Emperor Maximilian and the Empress Charlotte were sponsors to his two youngest daughters.

William Boyd was summoned to the Wandsworth Police Court for refusing to show his ticket as a passenger on the South London Tramway, when requested to do so by an inspector. Defendant alleged abruptness of demeanour against that official as the reason of his refusal to show the ticket until the end of his journey. The magistrate said he ought to have produced it when requested, and fined him 8s. and costs.

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THE "PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

There are over 80,000,000 sheep, cattle, and horses in Australia.

During the nine months ending with September 202,243 passengers left Liverpool for Canada and the United States.

Five white convicts made a dash for liberty in Dallas, Texas. Two were killed, two got away, and one was recaptured.

The temporary premises of the Clerkenwell Free Library are 19, Tysoe-street. The librarian entered upon his duties on Tuesday.

Eighty-two thousand rabbits were destroyed on one station in Menindie district, New South Wales last month.

Mr. Morley has been delivering a series of speeches this week in connection with the meeting of the Welsh National Council.

Two sisters in Auckland (New Zealand) were rivals in the matter of waists. They carried their rivalry so far that one is actually dead—purely from tight-lacing.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has recently made a further purchase of French Crown jewels, of the value of 40,000 rs., in addition to a previous purchase of 60,000 rs. worth.

Algeria is likely to be a great wine-producing country. During 1887 the area planted with vines was about 70,000 acres, and the quantity of wine made was 809,190 hectolitres.

The Marquis of Northampton has given the freehold of a piece of land for the site of one of the Technical Institutes for North London, near the Horological Institute, Northampton-square.

The platform accident which occurred while the corner-stone of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Reading, Pennsylvania, was being laid, resulted in the loss of twenty-three lives.

At Wady Halfa the Nile has fallen three inches lower; and from Alexandria it is reported that of the 800,000 acres which would otherwise not be cultivable, the Public Works Department has given water to 62,000 acres.

The Rev. Thomas Eaton, one of the residentiary canons of Chester Cathedral and rector of West Kirby, Cheshire, who is the oldest surviving residentiary canon in the kingdom, and the oldest clergyman in the Chester diocese, has resigned.

The effect of the ravages of the phylloxera in France is easy of comprehension. In 1875 France produced eighty-three million hectolitres of wine; in 1887 the amount had fallen to twenty-four million.

Orders have been sent from the War Office for many battalions abroad to send home sergeants, it having been found that a large number of Army sergeants are required to fill the increasing vacancies among drill instructors of Militia and Volunteer corps.

At the Mansion House Police Court on Thursday Richard Elford, builder, of Star-street, Edgware-road, was committed for trial on a charge of forging two cheques for £330 and £238 15s. respectively on the County of Gloucester Bank, Cirencester, under circumstances already reported.

The British Government has already paid £20,000 as damages for the collision in the Tagus between her Majesty's ship Sultan, and the steamship Ville de Victoria. A further sum of like amount remains to be distributed amongst the parties interested, but some questions have arisen, and the decision of a Court of Law is awaited.

An inquest has been opened at Erbistock, about five miles from Wrexham, relative to the death of a gamekeeper named William Dodd, in the employment of Captain Ormerod. The body was found in the river Dee. It is conjectured that he was attacked by a gang of poachers and thrown into the river.

Another masonic lodge was added to the roll of lodges owning allegiance to the United Grand Lodge of England. It is styled "The Chough Lodge," and intended for the convenience of a distinguished amateur musical society which meets at the Cannon-street Hotel, and bears the same name as the lodge.

It is proposed to make experiments on one of the Parisian racecourses with a system of instantaneous photography. If it should prove successful there would no longer be any need of any one at the winning-post, as the photograph would be mechanically taken instantaneously at the moment the first horse reached it.

A large number of convicts have been removed from Dover Prison to Chatham. There are now scarcely any prisoners left at Dover, and the extensive works which were being carried on there for the harbour defences are now entirely neglected, although it is estimated that upwards of £90,000 have been spent.

Advices have been received by the Phœnix Adventurers' Company that their steamer, the Labrador, has not been able to reach the river Yenisei, and has been compelled to put back to Vardoe. Nevertheless, the voyage of the Labrador has rather confirmed Captain Wiggins's theory as to the Kara Sea being open to navigation over a certain period of the year.

At Holborn Viaduct Station on Tuesday a carpenter, named Harry Edwards, in the employ of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, was walking across a plank placed outside the roof, when he fell through on to the platform, a distance of twenty-five feet. He was picked up and taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he was found to be dead.

Mr. Wright, an ironmonger, of Spalding, was on Tuesday morning showing to a customer a gun, which he unlocked to explain the method of inserting the cartridge. In closing the lock the cartridge exploded, the charge striking the face of a man named Read, who was at the time passing with a flock of sheep. The sight of one of Read's eyes was destroyed.

News have been received at Plymouth, of an encounter on board the Liverpool ship Balmoral, near the Cape. A seaman, named Biggar, refused to obey some order, and on being remonstrated with by Mr. James Russell, the chief mate, he stabbed him three or four times in the jugular vein, causing his death in twenty minutes. Mr. Russell leaves a wife and four children.

At Wolverhampton last week a coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against a man named John Preece, for causing the death of Patrick Coppey, aged 47, in a common lodging-house. The two men quarrelled in the bed-room, and it is said that Preece struck Coppey with such violence as to fracture one of the ribs, causing his death a few days afterwards. Preece has absconded.

Sir Edward Clarke, Solicitor-general, responding to a vote of confidence in the Government at a Conservative demonstration in Wigan, said the work done by the present Government presented a remarkable contrast to that done by Mr. Gladstone's Ministry. Foreign affairs, which were left in an unsatisfactory condition in 1885, had been calmly and firmly dealt with, and our foreign relations were now in a most efficient state.

A labourer, named Batchelor, was summoned by the Finchley School Board for not sending his son regularly to school, and his explanation was that the child left at a quarter to twelve each day to carry him his dinner. The board's solicitor pointed out that as the child did not make a legal attendance, the master had no option but to mark him absent. The bench thought the father had made a good defence, and sympathised with him; but as defendant's statement was disputed, the case was adjourned for the production of evidence.

Edward G. Creasey, of Barnsley, Yorkshire, was charged, at the Greenwich Police Court, with fraudulently obtaining two sets of harness, the property of David Shaw Batchelor, who had advertised them for sale, and had received an application from prisoner, written on a sheet, with a printed heading. Prosecutor forwarded the harness, but received no remittance. It was stated that prisoner had obtained goods from all parts of the country in this way, and already eleven cases of fraud have been traced to him. He was remanded.

Two thousand children are absent from Paisley schools in consequence of the prevalence of measles.

The Princess Alice of Hesse arrived at Euston Station on Thursday from Ballater, after visiting the Queen at Balmoral.

Charles Henry Bedford was sentenced at Southwark Police Court to six months' hard labour on the charge of having stolen £6 3s. 6d. from a working man who lodged in his house.

The second annual show of sporting and other dogs has been held this week at the People's Palace, Mile End-road. There were about 450 entries.

The marriage is announced, in a Hyderabad paper, of the infant daughter, aged 7 months, of the late Sir Salar Jung with the son, aged 4 years, of a rich nobleman of Hyderabad.

A meeting of Aberdeen magistrates resolved, on the motion of Lord Provost Henderson, to ask Mr. Goschen to accept the freedom of the burgh on his visit at the close of the present month.

The preliminary survey in connection with the scheme for the construction of a canal from Sheffield to Goole is practically complete, and the report of the engineers is shortly expected.

A married woman named Lawrence, late of Charles-street, Tottenham, died in the Tottenham Hospital the other day from the effects of burns, caused by upsetting a paraffin lamp which ignited her dress.

Dr. Panter, a young Dublin physician, has died in a hospital from the effects of an overdose of morphia, which was administered in mistake by one of the medical staff. The deceased was in a shattered condition of health.

The Corsican bandit, Giacomoni, who for fifteen years has lived in the maquis and defied all efforts of the gendarmes to capture him, quietly walked into the police station of Ajaccio with his family and surrendered himself.

It is understood that the Lord Advocate, Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald, has received the appointment of Lord Justice Clerk, and that Mr. J. P. B. Robertson, the Scotch Solicitor-general, will become Lord Advocate.

A handsome drinking fountain, which has been presented by Mr. J. Aird, M.P., to the Corporation of the City of London for the use of the public frequenting the Queen's Park, Kilburn, was formally opened on Thursday.

A large tenement house in Cumberland-street, Dublin, occupied by nearly a dozen families, fell the other day, burying a woman and two children in the ruins. When rescued the woman was found to be seriously injured, and one child was dead.

Sir Robert Molesworth is a lucky man. Ere he became famous in the Australian Colonies as the Victorian Equity Judge, he bought a property at Hawthorn (V.) for a few hundreds. That was thirty years ago. A syndicate has now purchased it for £100,000.

At Aberdour, on the Firth of Forth, a fire broke out in some workmen's huts near the new railway now in process of construction. One of the huts was destroyed, and three navvies were burnt to death. Their bodies were found, but they were charred beyond recognition.

At the Middlesex Sessions this week, William Shaw, an habitual offender, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for picking pockets; and George Davis, another old offender, was sentenced to a like term of penal servitude for attempting to commit a similar offence.

It is reported that Mr. George Lewis, on behalf of Mr. Henry Campbell, M.P., the private secretary of Mr. Parnell, has commenced an action against the *Times* newspaper for libel, consisting in the statement that Mr. Campbell was the writer of the alleged forged letters.

At Portland Prison, a convict named James Manton has met his death through falling a distance of 40ft. While he was repairing the "F" Hall he trod on a loose slate, causing him to lose his balance and fall on to the stone floor. His skull was fractured, and death was instantaneous.

George Barnes was at the Westminster Police Court this week sentenced to six months' hard labour for having assaulted a young woman named Charlotte Gettrell. It appeared that the prisoner asked the girl to go out for a walk with him, and because she refused he struck her with his fist in the face.

George Wincher, described as an electric engineer, has, at Bromley, been sent to gaol for three months, for breaking open the collection-box at Holy Trinity Church, Penge, and stealing therefrom the sum of 6s. 8d., on the 4th instant. The verger saw him in the church; and when taken into custody 6s. 8d. in small coins was found upon the prisoner.

Two labourers, named Edward Farley and Robert Grant, residing at Great Bookham, have at Epsom Police Court this week been committed for trial on a charge of setting fire to a stack and buildings at Eastwick Farm, Great Bookham, on the evening of the 2nd inst., whereby damage amounting to between £3,000 and £4,000 was done.

Patti Belotti, Margaret Collins, Winifred Bray, and Salvator Melotti were charged at Bow-street Police Court with stealing and receiving a quantity of rouge hair, and other articles, the property of William Clarkson, theatrical wig maker, Wellington-street, Strand. The larceny of the goods was discovered by a portion of the stolen articles having been offered for sale to the prosecutor. The prisoners were remanded.

Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P., has introduced a deputation to the general manager of the London and St. Katharine Docks in reference to the provision of shelters for labourers waiting to be employed in the docks. A promise was elicited that if a scheme were prepared for erecting a shelter elsewhere than within the company's premises, where much valuable property was stored, the directors would give it careful consideration.

Some time ago it was announced that Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, M.P., had generously given the Castle Hotel, Richmond, to the vestry of that town. A special meeting of the vestry was held on Tuesday night at the Castle Hotel, and the property was formally received at the hands of the donor. The committee and members of the vestry afterwards dined together, with Sir J. Whittaker Ellis as their guest.

A gas explosion took place in the Archduke Charles public-house, in the Rodney-road, Walworth-road. The landlord discovered an escape of gas in the front room on the first floor, and attempted to find out the leakage with a light, which caused a terrific explosion, shattering the room and its contents, and setting it on fire. The firemen extinguished the flames with great difficulty.

Three men, named Webb and John and Richard Shear, have been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, at Croydon, for assaulting Smith, a caretaker, and stealing furniture. Smith was in possession of a house under distress for rent, when the three seized him, tied his legs, blacked his head, face, and body, and threw him up in the air, letting him fall to the ground. Then they took away all the furniture and the distress warrant.

At the Eastbourne Sessions this week the police stated that Mrs. Megone, of Maple Villa, Upperton, Eastbourne, kept six large St. Bernard dogs, which were a terror to the locality. Several persons had also complained of having been bitten, and one young lady had been bitten in the face. The magistrates ordered the defendant to keep her dogs under proper control, or pay £1 per day; and they added that if any other persons were bitten the dogs would be destroyed.

The chairman of the Richmond Ratepayers' Incorporation Committee has received a letter stating that the Lords of the Privy Council have had under their consideration the petition praying for the grant of a municipal charter of incorporation to Richmond, and requesting that a draft of such charter may be forwarded, drawn in accordance with a model enclosed in the letter. The area of the borough is to be that of the parish of Richmond.

The roadway of Birdcage Walk is closed for repairs for about a week from the 9th inst.

The cigar makers' strike in Havana is now at an end.

A Connecticut factory turns out 3,500,000 pins per day.

There are rumours in Madrid of a Spanish loan of 500,000,000 pesetas being raised.

The inventor of "Volapuk" is dead. He was Father Sobleyer, the parish priest of Constance.

Heavy snow has fallen in the Vosges, in the Bavarian Forest, in Wurtemburg, and in the Harts Mountains.

John Lucas, the head waiter for years at one of Saratoga's fashionable hotels, died, and left a fortune of $60,000.

The body of a platelayer, terribly mutilated, has been found on the Great Northern line at Ainsworth, near Nottingham.

A gymnast named Odan fell from a height of twenty-six feet while performing at the Paris Hippodrome. His recovery is very doubtful.

George M. Pullman, the palace-car millionaire, had a capital of just $50 when he went out into the world to make his way.

Mr. Bradlaugh declares that, though he strongly desires Home Rule, he is sufficiently English to resist separation—by force, if force were needed.

The Imperial iradé authorising the conclusion of a loan of £T1,500,000 with the Deutsche Bank has been promulgated at Constantinople.

Fifteen persons were injured by a collision which occurred on the Valencia line between a passenger train and a goods truck.

Fifty-nine and a half tons of fish were condemned at and near Billingsgate during September. The quantity of fish delivered was, however, 13,368 tons.

Alexander Clough has just died at Morvich, in the parish of Golspie. The patriarch had attained his 106th year, and a short time ago was hale and hearty.

While the rector of West Meston, Sussex, the Rev. C. H. Champion, was riding home from Brighton, he was thrown from his horse. Mr. Champion is now dead.

The Hammersmith Revising Barrister has decided that only widows and spinsters, and not married women, are entitled to vote for county councillors.

When Mrs. Churchill-Jodrell, who has taken the somewhat unlucky Novelty Theatre, enters upon her reign, there will be no fewer than seven of our London theatres under feminine rule.

Eight Greek notables from Klissura, who were arrested last year on a charge of carrying on an agitation amounting to high treason, have been released at Monastir as innocent.

William Green and W. Horton, two lads, were loading coals in the Cossall pit of the Cossall Colliery Company near Nottingham, when a mass of roof fell in killing both of them.

A Govan young man, named Michael Divine, flourished a penknife, and declared he was "Jack the Ripper the Second," a little exploit which the magistrate rewarded with a fine of three guineas.

A young Preston woman named Oglethorpe was engaged cleaning the windows of her bed-room when she slipped and fell head first on the footpath, the fall resulting in her death in a few minutes.

"Mrs. Mary Barker, of Forsyth County, U.S., is the mother of fifteen pairs of twins, twelve girls and eighteen boys, and twenty-three are now living." The *Savannah News* is the authority for this statement.

Two scientists, Messrs. Stuart and Gibson, have visited Kiel to exchange ideas with the marine authorities there as to the best method of conducting deep sea researches in the German Ocean.

William H. Langwith, of Paterson, who died last week, was totally blind, but he could so readily distinguish the denomination of all kinds of money, not of coins only, but of bank-notes, that he made a living for years as the cashier of a restaurant.

At least Mr. Biggar will admire him! His name is Sydney Taiwhanga. He is a Maori member of the New Zealand Parliament. Once before he spoke for eight hours; but latest advices assure us that in an all day and all night sitting he orated seventeen hours.

The Rev. H. P. Jeston is the vicar of Cholesbury near Thring. He is nearly 92 years of age, and has been vicar of the parish for forty-six years. Singularly enough, the previous vicar, the Rev. David Rhoderick, the trusty friend of Dr. Parr, held the living for the same period.

Citizen Chauvère is a Paris Municipal Councillor who determined to enlighten the Belgians on things in general and on Socialism in particular. But the Belgian authorities are rather inappreciative, and the gendarmes have since conducted him to the frontier.

An extraordinary instance of suicidal mania is reported from Dublin. Alice Ward, a widow, 36 years of age, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by taking rat poison, and it was shown that she had tried to poison herself on twenty occasions.

Advices from Valparaiso state that terrible loss of life was caused by the bursting of a reservoir 800 feet above the level of the city of San Juan de Dios. At the time the despatch was sent off fifty-seven bodies had been recovered, but it was feared that this number would be largely augmented.

A horse met his death in an odd manner in Choctaw county, Ala. He stepped on the end of a short pole that was in the road, when the other end raised and stuck in his stomach. He then made a lunge forward, and in doing so drove the stick "nearly through him," causing death in a few minutes.

A sensational incident is reported from Mhow. Two Pathan sepoys of the 17th Regiment ran amuck, killing three men and one woman, and wounding three others. The regiment turned out with promptitude, but, having no ammunition, could do nothing. The guard, however, arrived, and shot down the murderers.

Some of Lord Lonsdale's friends are alarmed that no intelligence has been received of his having returned from his American hunting expedition. They fear lest he has attempted his boast of "potting big game" on Mount Kilimandjaro, for the Masai braves have by no means the insular reverence for nobles.

The Shah is very desirous of revisiting the scene of some of his old exploits in England. He will be entirely in the hands of his host, the Czar of Russia; but the latter having given his consent to his guest paying a visit to Paris, can hardly refrain from giving his consent to an excursion to London.

According to intelligence from Cracow the secret police at Moscow discovered on the 30th of last month a cellar where dynamite-shells and false coin were manufactured. They arrested a Nihilist who had escaped from Siberia. When he saw that he was trapped he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, but only succeeded in making a slight incision in his neck.

Sutteeism is not extinct. About ten miles from Rura (in the Cawnpore district) a Brahmin villager had died, and his body was committed to the flames. The fire had not burnt down when the wife crept down to the scene and threw herself on the pyre beside the remains of her husband By the time the deed was discovered she was dead. Thus she escaped a life of degradation and misery.

Benjamin Dunnell, 36, has been remanded at Newcastle on a charge of attempting to murder Margaret Cooper. The medical evidence showed that the woman had been fearfully used. Her face, arms, and legs were bruised, and she was gashed in five places, four of the wounds being serious. The external jugular vein was divided, and another wound as nearly as possible extended to the mouth. The bleeding was profuse.

The visit of the German Emperor to Austria came to an end on Wednesday.

Dover is to have a new public hospital, the cost of which is to be £5,000.

The Royal Courts of Justice will be re-opened for the Michaelmas Sittings on the 24th inst.

Lord Aberdeen has sold the western portion of his Cromar estate, in Aberdeenshire, for £12,000.

British East African Association's concession has been signed by the Sultan of Zanzibar.

During last year 1,483,979 articles were pledged in the pawnshops of France, for a total of 35,883,000 francs.

The rumoured betrothal of Prince George of Greece to Princess Marguerite, second daughter of the Duc de Chartres, is authoritatively denied.

The Empress Frederick will visit the Queen at Windsor Castle upon the return of the Court from Scotland, which takes place about the middle of next month.

The Association of Corn Millers have advanced the price of flour 1s. 6d. per bag of 18 stones, making a total rise of 8s. 6d. per bag in eight weeks.

The Archbishop of Canterbury on Wednesday opened the Canterbury Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute, and after inspecting the extensive premises, delivered an eloquent address to the soldiers.

The place of the Pioneer, which was condemned some time ago as unfit for active service, is to be filled by a new surveying vessel, to be named the Research, with a displacement of 250 tons, and which is to cost £25,023.

At Wimborne two gipsies have been committed for trial on a charge of highway robbery. They followed a man, knocked him down, and one put his knee on his throat while the other robbed him of a purse containing £8.

The printing trade is, according to the *Printers' Register*, in an unprecedentedly depressed condition, more members of the London Society of Compositors being unemployed than at any previous period of the society's history.

Sarah Clewes, of the Golden Lion, Dean-street was, at Marlborough-street Police Court fined £10 and £2 2s. costs for diluting the beer she sold. Emily Abbott, beerhouse-keeper, New Compton-street, for a similar offence was fined £3 and £2 costs.

Robert Burns, giving an address at Helston, Cornwall, was at the Lambeth Police Court fined 40s. or fourteen days hard labour for travelling from North Camp, Aldershot, to Vauxhall, on the South-Western Railway, without having paid his fare.

The new German Infantry Drill Regulations have, among other things, abolished the shouldering of the rifle in certain cases. In future, privates will salute officers by presenting arms: while marching, troops will salute by sloping arms, the eyes being turned to the officer saluted.

The Marquis of Bristol presided at the general meeting in connection with the Dairy Show at the Agricultural Hall, when the report mentioned that the long contemplated Dairy Institute is in a fair way to being launched. An invitation to visit Scotland next year was accepted.

Captain Campbell, in a letter to the Council of the Balloon Society, has offered a 100-guinea prize to the inventor of a buoyant gas for balloon purposes which would be non-explosive. It was resolved to forward a copy of the letter to the different gas managers inviting them to compete.

The National Standard Theatre, Shoreditch, was offered for sale by auction on Wednesday at the Auction Mart, under the will of the late Mr. John Douglas, owner of the property. The biddings commenced at £20,000, and an advance of £11,000 was made on this, but as no further offer was made, it was bought in.

At Llandrillo sales for arrears of tithes took place on Wednesday. At one farm a large crowd was met, armed with horns, brass bells, and cudgels, and a large black flag was prominently displayed, and though during the sale of two calves the crowds made a awful hubbub, it did not resort to violence.

John Mason, after singing a song in a concert room adjoining the Greyhound Inn, Darlaston, was noticed to fall back when sitting down, and an examination showed that he was dead. It was noticed that when singing the deceased exerted himself a great deal, and it is believed that his death was accelerated in consequence.

In the Yellow Monastery near Pekin there is being cast a bronze image of Buddha, measuring forty-five Chinese feet in height. Its ears are of such a size that a man may be inserted in their cavities, and its head and limbs are of proportionate size. When completed, it is to be forwarded to Tibet as an offering to the chief Lama.

A banquet was given to Mr. Wilson Barrett on Wednesday at the Royal Hotel, Cardiff. The mayor, who presided, referred to Mr. Wilson Barrett's career since he had first appeared in Cardiff twenty-three years ago. Mr. Wilson Barrett, in replying, said he looked upon the honour done him as a compliment, not only to himself, but to his loved profession.

At the annual meeting of the Auctioneers' Benevolent Fund on Wednesday, subscriptions were reported to the amount of £248, and donations to the extent of £42. Annuities to the amount of £130 have been apportioned to individuals—daughters and widows of deceased auctioneers. During the year the sum of £235 has been added to the investments.

Mr. R. G. Webster, M.P., speaking at a Conservative meeting in St. Pancras on Tuesday night, congratulated his audience on the improved condition of things in Ireland, and upon the fact that the efforts of the Separatists to embarrass the hands of the Government had resulted in increased cohesion among the ranks of the Unionists.

Lieutenant-general Sir Archibald Alison has received a letter to the effect that the Duke of Cambridge was entirely satisfied with the manner in which the division at Aldershot under Sir Archibald's command paraded for his inspection, and remarking that the operations of the day reflected much credit on those who handled the troops and on the men employed.

Education has been made compulsory in Ceylon. It has been laid down that any parent or other guardian who refuses, or fails without sufficient cause, to send his children between the ages of seven and thirteen to the school within his division, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees for each child for every month he or she so refuses or fails.

The Early Closing Association has effected a considerable improvement in the hours of closing in the Clapham Junction district. An active canvass by the assistant secretary of the society has resulted in one large firm adopting an eight o'clock closing instead of nine, and about fifty employers in all trades agreeing to close at half past eight instead of nine, half past nine, and ten o'clock. It is estimated that about 300 assistants will benefit by this arrangement.

Henry Mayfair has been remanded at the Marlborough-street Police Court on the charge of having stolen a pair of field glasses from the Army and Navy Stores. It is alleged that the prisoner selected a pair of field glasses, the price of which was £5 5s., and having altered the invoice to 5s., he paid the cashier that amount and received the glasses. The fraud was discovered, and the prisoner was arrested while attempting a similar fraud at the Civil Service Stores.

At Bristol, James Murray, sailor, has been committed for trial on a charge of attempting to murder Rosina Spennell. The prisoner last July offered her marriage, and left for New York under the impression that she was to be his wife. Before his return the complainant married another sailor. On September 10th the prisoner came back to Bristol, and after some words, drew a knife and stabbed her in the back four times in the presence of her mother. One of the wounds penetrated to the lungs.

In London last week the death-rate was 16·3 per thousand, which compares with 15·8 and 16·0 in the two preceding weeks.

The dead body of an Austrian tourist has been found at the foot of one of the Alpine peaks in the Tyrol fearfully mangled.

At Chester Police Court, William Evans, a fisherman, has been fined £2 10s. and costs for illegally taking salmon from the river Dee.

The Bolton Corporation jubilee was celebrated on Thursday. A banquet was given by the mayor, and a tea to all the townspeople over 60 years of age.

The Supreme Court of Utah has finally decided in favour the United States Government in the suit to obtain the dissolution of the Mormon Church and Corporation.

Sir V. Kennett-Harrington has consented to preside at the opening meeting of the winter session of the St. Bride's Youths' Institute, which will be held on Saturday, the 20th inst.

Colonel R. F. Buller has been appointed by the War Office to the command of all the troops in the Clonmel district, Ireland, vice Colonel M. J. Montgomery, whose term of service has expired.

By direction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, Lambeth Bridge was thrown entirely open on Tuesday. It had been closed for several months, to allow of repairs being executed.

The new hospital to celebrate the Queen's jubilee was opened at St. Albans on Wednesday by the Earl of Verulam. There was a procession of public bodies, and afterwards a banquet.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach underwent a long examination of the eyes a few days since at Wiesbaden, when the specialists who were consulted gave a most satisfactory report.

Mary Ellen Smith, a young married woman of Dewsbury, had been missing from her home since September the 29th. Her body has been found in the Aire and Calder Canal at Mill's Lock, Huddersfield.

On October 6th the number of visits paid to the four drinking bars within the Glasgow Exhibition and grounds was 32,230. Of these, 18,246 were by young men apparently under thirty. These figures do not include the dining saloons.

At Stratford-on-Avon on Wednesday Lady Hodgson unveiled a magnificent group of Shaksperean statuary modelled by Lord Ronald Gower and presented by him as a memorial to Shakspere.

At the Westminster Police Court Thomas Edwards, a joiner, was sentenced to six months' hard labour for having stolen a carriage clock and other articles, the property of Mr. Samuel Bishop, of Tooting Common.

Hairdressers' shops have been used in Birmingham as betting houses, and on Wednesday two prosecutions were instituted, each of the defendants being fined £40 and costs. To secure a conviction detectives patronised the establishments.

The War Office has sent out letters strongly urging commanding officers of Volunteers to do everything in their power to at once fill the vacant posts with suitable officers, of whom there is a serious deficiency.

The remains of Tom King, the renowned pugilist, were interred on Tuesday at Norwood Cemetery, the proceedings being of a strictly private character. The service both in the mortuary chapel and at the grave side was read by the Rev. W. Daniels, M.A.

John Whitehouse, in endeavouring to cross one of the hot air furnaces at Lord Granville's works, Stoke-on-Trent, fell. When rescued he presented a terrible spectacle, his clothes, with the exception of a leather belt round his waist, having been completely burned off his body.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson presided over the annual meeting of the council of the United Kingdom Alliance, held at Manchester this week, and, in his opening address, congratulated the audience on the unparalleled success which had attended their proceedings during the past year.

From April 1st to the 6th inst. the revenue received amounted to £39,161,847, or £733,573 less than the £39,895,420 received in the corresponding period ending October 8th, 1887. The expenditure was £45,631,645, or £104,844 more than that for the similar period of 1887.

The Ely Conservative Working Men's Association held a smoking concert on Tuesday in the Public Room, Ely, at which the Marquis of Carmarthen impressed the importance of supporting Unionist candidates whenever and wherever they could.

A Catholic priest of London, in a letter to a German paper in Cardinal Manning's name, warns all German Catholics, especially clerks, artisans, and labourers, against migrating to London, except they have fixed engagements or contracts for employment.

A man named Winshall was engaged at the Garston Station in repairing the chains connected with the signals, when the Manchester and Liverpool express dashed up and killed him instantaneously. The upper portion of his head was cut off, and his brains were scattered about the line.

As the result of an accident to a goods train near Vakarel, on the Bulgarian section of the international line to Constantinople, the engine-driver was killed and the stoker badly burnt, whilst the other officials of the train—which left the rails and turned over—were more or less bruised.

According to intelligence from the Black Mountain Expedition the Fourth Column has been making reconnaissances in the neighbourhood of Kotkai, on the Indus. The enemy offered no opposition. General M'Queen has sent warnings to the Hassanzais and the Akazais that a systematic destruction of their uncut crops will be begun unless his terms are accepted by the 15th inst.

Dr. Barr, whose name has recently been prominently brought forward in connection with the treatment of Crimes Act prisoners in Ireland, was stabbed at Kirkdale gaol by one of the prisoners, a negro. The negro first attacked another prisoner with a knife, and it was in endeavouring to prevent him doing mischief then that Dr. Barr was wounded in the hand and wrist.

Charles Carter was charged, on remand, at the Wandsworth Police Court, this week, with having attempted to drown a girl named Polly Mellat by pushing her into the ornamental water in Battersea Park. The defence (as previously reported in the *People*) was that the girl fell in accidentally, and the magistrate, being of opinion that there was no case against the accused, discharged him.

Sir William Harcourt, who addressed a meeting at Oldham on Wednesday, characterised the proceedings of the Government as a policy of coercion with insult, and declared that Mr. Balfour was administering Irish affairs on the "Hottentot" principle of contempt and hatred for the people. He regarded Lord Hartington's Inverness speech as a token of permanent severance from the Liberal party.

At the new centre of University Extension Lectures which has recently been formed in Chelsea, two courses of lectures have been arranged for the autumn at the Town Hall. One opened on Friday with a public lecture, at which Sir H. E. Roscoe, M.P., presided. There will also be an afternoon course on the "French Revolution," by Dr. S. Rawson Gardiner, commencing on Monday next.

Lord George Hamilton, speaking on the Navy, at Glasgow on Wednesday, said ships were now built in the Royal dockyards as rapidly as they could be by private firms. The British Admiralty, with their 18,000 workmen, did more than the French with their 27,000. The fighting strength of the English Navy was now greater than it had been for years past, but the object of the Government was to obtain a still higher state of efficiency.

SOCIALISM.

By George Potter.

The question, "What is Socialism?" is in everyone's mouth, and though we hear so much of the Socialists we never get from them a clear definition of their doctrines.

Christian Socialism would mean the ante-Pauline communism of the early Christians, but the Revs. Shuttleworth and Stewart Headlam would scarcely argue in favour of an equal division of property. Nor do we hear Mrs. Besant, or Messrs. Hyndman, Champion, or Herbert Burrows declare that a working man should share his wages with one of his class out of work.

What we glean from their ambiguous speaking and writing seems untenable to any man of ordinary common sense. As an illustration of the socialism of Henry George take the following instance. He cites a case in his "Progress and Poverty" wherein an American company chartered a ship and took some men out to an island where plovers' eggs were to be found in great abundance. By the time the eggs were collected the company's money was gone, and they had to pay the men in plovers' eggs, which they could readily sell in the towns. But it seems they did not share the eggs evenly with the men whom they had conveyed to the island and found rations for all the while.

Mr. George naively asks why the company did not give the men equal shares? The answer appears obvious. The company had found the money in order to carry out the speculation, and they naturally expected to make it pay. They, therefore, had to deduct both capital and profit therefrom to repay them for their enterprise.

Socialists say that capital is concrete labour, the savings of profit on labour, and that there ought to be no profit on labour. It is quite true that saved-up wages or profits create capital, and many a working man has become a capitalist through habits of thrift. Most of the industrial classes have their profits, namely, the margin of their wages above what they consume. Some persons will save out of 10s. a week, while others will not save out of £2 10s. a week. Farm labourers are proverbially an underpaid class, but they are the most thrifty of the working classes, and the aggregate of their savings would amount to a very considerable sum.

But it is not all thrifty persons who, when they have accumulated capital, are willing to invest it for the employment of labour. The miser's hoard remains in his iron safe. Banks may break, panics may come, companies may liquidate, and trade be ever so bad, the miser is not ruined, because he has never had the heart to invest his money.

The enterprising capitalist is, therefore, the best friend of labour. He sets the bricklayer and carpenter to work, he causes the engineers to construct him machinery, he employs men and women in large numbers, he turns a village into a town, and creates happy homes for industrious and worthy people. He is, therefore, entitled to his profit since he pays his workpeople that upon which they can in turn make a profit.

Socialists are apt to forget what has been done for the people in a socialistic direction. The very institution of the workhouse and the infirmary is an evidence of State care of the people. They are institutions in which society is compelled to maintain the old, the poor, and the sick. We have guardians of the poor in every parish. The penny post and all Government-managed concerns are for the benefit of the general community. The Board of Works, if equitably conducted, the School Board, and other state-aided or municipal institutions are more practical in their socialism than the talkers and writers.

The rights of property must ever be respected in this country. Even after a revolution and the election of a rebel chief as president, it is his invariable practice to assure the inhabitants that the rights of property will be respected.

There may be many equitable social reforms necessary, but we ever go on

Broadening down from precedent to precedent,

and though Clerkenwell Green and the Hall of Science will continue to resound with the ambiguity of professional Socialism, the real work of social progress will be gradually carried out by thoughtful men of both parties.

In the Rev. Stewart Headlam's admirable lecture on More's "Utopia," he points out that the city of health which Sir Thomas More described was non-Utopian, that very many of his hints have been carried into practice in our large cities and towns, so that even that talented and excellent socialistic clergyman might return to his ecclesiastical duties in order to teach churchgoers to bear one another's burdens a little more, and leave social progress to thoughtful politicians who have all their problems constantly before them.

MR. W. H. SMITH ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Mr. W. H. Smith, speaking at Gloucester this week, said that to sit on the front bench of the House of Commons would be a painful and hateful task were he not supported by a devoted band of followers, and loyally assisted by his colleagues, who solely desired the benefit of the country. Subsequently addressing a meeting in the Shire Hall, the right hon. gentleman said good work had been done during the session in the face of difficulty, mainly owing to disloyal men, who had become members of the House of Commons avowedly to bring it into contempt. Having taken a retrospect of the measures passed, he expressed the belief that after the United States had got over the Presidential election, a just and fair arrangement with regard to the Canadian Fisheries would be made. Alluding to the statement that Ministers were contemplating giving over Bechuanaland to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, Mr. W. H. Smith said that Ministers believed that the rights and interests of the natives would be better protected by our Government than by handing over Bechuanaland to that of the Cape of Good Hope.

QUEER QUERIES ABOUT RENT.

A young lady asked Mr. Horace Smith, at Dalston Police Court on Tuesday, if she was obliged to take her rent to her landlord. Hitherto her landlord had fetched his rent; but the landlord demanded that the rent due on the 29th September should be taken to him.—Mr. Horace Smith: It is very funny that one should be asked such questions. One appears to be willing to pay the rent and the other to receive it, and I should think there should be no difficulty in deciding the place of payment. You do not call upon your butcher, baker, or grocer to call for their money; but with regard to the rent, if it was carried to strict law, and if a distress was to follow the demand for rent would have to be made upon the premises. But you had better ask a solicitor. I do not think I am called upon to answer such questions.—Another applicant said he wanted to eject a tenant. He had served the first notice, but had been unable to serve the second, so he had nailed the latter to the door. The tenant, who appeared to know a little about law, said the nailing business was not legal.—Mr. Horace Smith: You may have your order for ejectment.

Sir W. Harcourt presided at the annual public meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance, held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. No one he said who had been for five anxious years charged with the criminal and domestic administration of this country could fail to be impressed with the terrible evils which had their source in drink. The remedy was that which the United Kingdom Alliance lived to promote—to give the people power to protect and save: a very English, Democratic, and effective remedy.

"Electric and Pumilio Pine Treatment."—Every man and woman suffering from gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, indigestion, paralysis, epilepsy, liver complaints, nervous debility, and any nervous or organic derangement, should send for one of Johnson's Patent Hygio-Electric Belts, which combine the well-known efficacy of a portable Voltaic Battery of unique construction with the hygienic properties of Dr. Daubigne's "Medicated Pumilio Pinol Felt." Mr. W. G. Johnson is the pioneer of Electropathic treatment, and his Hygio-Electric Belt is the most scientific and bona-fide appliance ever invented; it is a marvel of efficacy and cheapness. It will restore your health, save your pocket, and make "life worth living." Write at once for pamphlet (post free) to W. G. Johnson, Medico-Electric Belt, Truss, and Battery Co. Limited, 52, New Bond-street, London, W.—[Advt.]

THE WESTMINSTER WIFE MURDER.

John Brown was charged on remand at Westminster Police Court on Tuesday with the murder of his wife, at 11, Regent Gardens, Regency-street, Westminster, on the night of the 29th ult.—Shortly after the woman's death the prisoner gave himself up at the Rochester-row Police Station, stating that he had committed the murder. He was detained, and on an officer going to his house he found the wife lying dead on the floor with her throat cut. It appeared that the accused laboured under the delusion that his wife was unfaithful to him. On Tuesday, Mr. Sims, who prosecuted, said that for about six years the prisoner was employed as a porter on the London and South-Western Railway, and he was discharged for making frivolous complaints against his fellow workmen, and because he was subject to delusions. More recently he was admitted to a hospital suffering from melancholia. On August 14th last his wife made a complaint to Mr. D'Eyncourt, the magistrate, as to the conduct of the prisoner. Mr. D'Eyncourt directed Dr. Hunt, the district medical officer, to examine him, but he could not detect any actual signs of insanity. The doctor suggested that the parties should live apart, and they separated, but as the husband would not contribute anything to the support of the deceased whilst living away from her, they resumed cohabitation on September 15th. From that time until the murder prisoner's conduct was strange, and at all times he would light matches and make searches for men who he imagined were in the house. There was no doubt this was a delusion, for the deceased was a most respectable, hard-working woman.—Mary Smith, living in Lillington-street, Pimlico, deposed that on the 29th ult. deceased came to her house in the morning, and, very much distressed, made a complaint to her. Deceased shortly expected her confinement. Between eight and nine o'clock the same night the poor woman called again, greatly distressed and alarmed, and in consequence of what she said witness accompanied her to the Rochester-row Police Station. She made a complaint to the inspector on duty there.—Hannah Mary Young, in service, deposed that she was a daughter of the deceased by a former husband. On the night of the murder, between ten and eleven, her mother came to witness and expressed her fear of being killed. Witness would have gone home and slept with her, but before she could leave she heard of her mother's death from her brother.—Constable Rockingham, 44 A R, gave evidence that on the night of the 29th ult. the deceased applied to him and he afforded her all the protection she asked for, accompanying her as far as she would allow him. When he last saw her—going for her supper beer—she said that her husband was quiet. Witness then went away on his beat.—Parsons, one of the warrant officers of the court, gave evidence that the deceased summoned the prisoner for maintenance on September 17th, and that the summons was dismissed because no desertion was proved. Defendant then said he was willing to keep his wife if she would live with him.—Prisoner was committed for trial for murder.

HORRIBLY BRUTAL MURDER.

Kicking a Mother to Death.

The usually quiet village of Sherburn-in-Elmet was on Thursday thrown into a state of consternation by a report that during the night Mrs. Catherine Mountain, landlady of the Travellers' Rest public-house at that place, had been brutally murdered by her son, George Mountain. The report, unfortunately, proved too true, for it was found that a most horrible murder had been committed. Mrs. Mountain, who is said to be between 70 and 80 years of age, kept a small public-house adjoining the grammar school at Sherburn, and her son had for some time past acted as her manager. On the previous evening, at about ten o'clock, the only persons in the house were a boy, who was asleep in bed, the accused, George Mountain, his mother, and Annie Hutchinson, the servant girl. The house had been closed for the night, and the accused went into the room in which his mother and the maid were sitting, and locked the door. This was at about eleven o'clock. Shortly afterwards Mrs. Mountain suggested that they should go to bed, to which the accused replied that he was not going, nor were they, meaning his mother and the maid. Little notice of this appears to have been taken by the two latter, as the mother retaliated by saying that he had only said that to frighten them, as he had done before. He persisted, however, in his statement that they were not going to bed; and about half an hour later he commenced to knock his mother about, and getting her on the floor commenced to kick her to death. With so much violence did he carry out his threats that the poor woman expired between one and two o'clock in the presence of the maid, who was perfectly helpless, and who was threatened by the accused that he would do her the same. His brutality did did not stop with the death of his mother, but he stripped off her clothing just before she died, and continued kicking her up to about four o'clock in the morning. The features of the poor woman were beyond recognition. Such a frightful scene as the room presented can scarcely be imagined. The prisoner appears to have fallen asleep after the murder, when the servant gave an alarm. The policeman who passed the house at about twelve o'clock, heard nothing to arouse his suspicions that anything was going on inside.

Revolting Details.

The prisoner was on Thursday brought before the magistrates charged with murder. The following evidence was given:—Mr. Superintendent Stott said the deceased presented a frightful appearance. One leg and one arm were fractured. The face was completely unrecognisable, the teeth were strewn all over the floor. The roof of the mouth was also found on the floor, and fragments of bones in the fireplace. The walls up to the ceiling were bespattered with blood, the whole appearance being most revolting. The prisoner had the girl locked up in the room from 11 to 7.30 a.m., and a great part of the time held her down and threatened to do the same to her as he had done to the deceased. Mr. Stott produced in court the prisoner's boots which were completely saturated with blood, and had portions of flesh and hair adhering to them. The roof of the mouth and fragments of bone, teeth, and a jaw were also exhibited by the witness.—Annie Hutchinson said: I was servant to Mrs. Catherine Mountain, the deceased. The prisoner was her son. On Wednesday night, about eleven o'clock, the prisoner came into the room where the deceased and I were, and locked the door. During the night I saw him kick his mother to death. He commenced about 11.30, and kept on kicking, off and on, up to four o'clock in the morning. She died some time between one and two, but he continued to kick her, up to four o'clock. The floor was covered with her blood and bones. I saw him throw some bones into the fireplace. He threatened to murder me, and kept me on my knees a good part of the night. Before Mrs. Mountain was dead he pulled all her clothes off, and left the deceased in a state of complete nudity. By the Bench: I screamed out during the night, and the deceased screamed once.—On the prisoner being asked if he had anything to say to the charge, he answered: "I thought it was some one come to rob us, and did not know it was my mother."—He was remanded for a week.

"Incurable."—It has been proved that "Electricity," when properly applied, can cure the most obstinate disorders of the nerves, stomach, liver, and kidneys—whether hereditary or acquired. Mr. C. B. Harness, President of the British Association of Medical Electricians, is the only medical electrician in this country whose treatment is recommended by the leading scientific and medical authorities. Numerous so-called "incurable" cases have been sent to him by physicians whose resources have been exhausted, and Mr. Harness's world-famed electropathic treatment has speedily restored the patients to perfect health and happiness. This fact can be verified by a personal inspection of the multitude of unsolicited testimonials to be seen at Mr. Harness's Electropathic Establishment, 52, Oxford-street, London, W. (corner of Rathbone-place). Note only address, and call or write at once, before it is too late. Pamphlets and advice free of charge.—[Advt.]

THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Noble Gift to South London.

Mr. Evan Spicer, chairman of the executive committee of the South London Polytechnic Institutes, sends for publication the following letter which he has received from Mr. Walter Prideaux:—"Goldsmiths' Hall, London, E.C., October 8th, 1888. Dear Sir,—I am directed to inform you that the Goldsmiths' Company have had under their careful consideration your application on behalf of the South London Technical and Recreative Institutes, and also numerous other applications which they have received having similar objects in view. For reasons into which I need not enter the company have decided that they can most usefully take part in the important movement for establishing industrial and recreative institutes in various parts of the metropolis by attaching themselves to one particular institute, and they have preferred to make their own arrangements with the Charity Commissioners direct for this purpose. The company have therefore made a proposal to the Charity Commissioners which, subject to the approval of Parliament, has been accepted by that body, whereby the buildings, with seven acres of land, at present occupied by the Royal Naval School at New Cross, will be acquired by the commissioners out of the surplus funds of the City parochial charities. From the same source the commissioners will set apart an endowment of £2,500 per annum, which will be met by the Goldsmiths' Company by the appropriation out of their corporate funds (not trust funds, but funds over which they have absolute control) of an annual endowment of a similar amount. The institute is intended to be called the Goldsmiths' Company's (New Cross) Institute. As soon as possible after the vacation a scheme will be prepared for the establishment of the institute upon the above basis, with provisions for the constitution of a governing body and for defining the work of the institute. This scheme will have to be laid before Parliament for approval, and the arrangement between the Charity Commissioners and the Goldsmiths' Company is necessarily made subject to that approval.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, Walter S. Prideaux."—Mr. Spicer points out that this magnificent gift of the Goldsmiths' Company is equal to a sum of £85,000. South London, he adds, may well congratulate itself that one of the first companies in the City of London has taken such a direct interest in the welfare of the working classes.

THE SOLICITOR AND HIS SEASIDE ACQUAINTANCE.

At the Birkenhead Police Court this week, a summons was heard at the instance of Phœbe Ann Hagan, a widow, against Mr. Joseph D. Nelson, solicitor, 2, John Dalton-street, Manchester, to show cause why he should not contribute to the support of her illegitimate child, of which he was alleged to be the father. The plaintiff, a stylishly-dressed young person of prepossessing appearance, stated that she was the widow of a Hull architect, and became acquainted with the defendant at Bridlington Quay about four years ago, while she was residing there with her late husband. Two years ago her husband died and left her with a little girl, who was now 10 years old. She sold up her home in Hull and came to Liverpool, where she obtained a good situation at the Bon Marche. She kept up a correspondence with the defendant's wife, and in September, 1887, the defendant visited her in Liverpool, and took her to see Mrs. Bernard-Beere at the Alexandra Theatre. He took her home to her lodgings at Mount Pleasant, and remained there for two hours, during which time he took undue advantage of her. In December he again saw her several times, and took her to the Woodside Hotel, Birkenhead, and Seacombe Ferry Hotel, where they dined together in a private room, and where the intimacy again took place. At the end of December, while visiting at Hull, she found herself pregnant, and shortly afterwards told the defendant her condition. He told her to take plenty of medicine, and he would consult some one as to having her put all right. On several occasions he sent her money, amounting altogether to about £15. On the 24th September she was confined of a daughter at 44, Albion-street, Birkenhead, and on the following Monday the defendant visited her at that address, seeing her in her bedroom. He gave her 45s. to pay the doctor and other expenses, and called again a week afterwards, when he gave her 10s., stating that was all the money he had in his possession. Before the child was born defendant arranged that plaintiff's daughter should stay at his house at Whalley Range until after the event. Letters, however, which passed between the parties, had by some means got intercepted, and on one occasion, a week or two ago, when plaintiff went to meet defendant at the Central Station, Liverpool, she was surprised to see on the train by which he was to come his wife, son, and daughter. She had not seen the plaintiff since his second visit to Albion-street.—In cross-examination, plaintiff denied that she had been intimate with other men during the last twelve months. She had gone to two balls with a fellow-assistant in the Bon Marche, but he had never stayed with her all night at her lodgings.—Elizabeth Proctor, 44, Albion-street, deposed to the defendant coming to see Mrs. Hagan at her house on two occasions after the child was born.—The magistrate considered that the defendant's own conduct after he knew that he was to be charged with the paternity of the plaintiff's child was such that he could not do other than consider that he was the father of the child, and he made an order of 5s. a week till the child reached the age of 14 years.

A COURAGEOUS BRIXTON WOMAN.

At Lambeth Police Court on Wednesday, John Finch, 40, who refused to give his address, was charged with breaking and entering the dwelling-house, No. 30, Gresham-road, Brixton, and stealing therein various articles of wearing apparel, valued at about £10.—Amelia Davis, said she lived at No. 28, Gresham-road, Brixton. Between four and five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon she went into the back garden and saw the prisoner put his head out of the back window of the first floor of No. 30. He was looking round, and witness hid herself to watch his movements. In a short time a large bundle was thrown out on to the leads and the prisoner followed. She rushed up to the leads of her house to watch the movements of the prisoner, as she was satisfied all was not right. She saw him cross to No. 34, which was unoccupied. He carried the bundle with him. Witness ran out to the street and then knocked loudly at the door of No. 30. Two female servants came, and a policeman was then sent for. She next saw the prisoner getting over the side wall of No. 34, which was in Wiltshire-road. She got close to him, and he asked her to let him go. She refused to let him get down, and then pushed him back into the garden, together with the bundle. She kept watch there several minutes, until the arrival of a constable. She afterwards saw the prisoner in custody, and at once identified him.—Frederick Jackson, residing at No. 30, Gresham-road, identified the property mentioned in the charge as belonging to gentlemen lodging in the house.—Police-constable Mansell, 425 W, stated that he was sent by Inspector Worth to Gresham-road, in company with another constable. He saw the prisoner as he approached get over the wall and drop into the street. He ran away, followed by witness, who caught him and took him to the station.—Police-constable 269 W got into the back of the house and saw the prisoner crouched in a corner, with the bundle of stolen property close to him. When he saw witness he jumped over the wall.—Inspector Worth said he examined the premises, and afterwards the prisoner said he was not going to deny any of it. He refused to give any address. The prisoner had no doubt entered the back of No. 34 through a window, and thence passed along the leads to No. 30.—Mr. Chance said the should commit the prisoner to take his trial at the sessions, and bound over the witnesses for that purpose. The prisoner would be remanded to see if anything was known against him. Mr. Chance said the witness Davis deserved great credit for the presence of mind and courage she had shown.

IN THE SWIM.

By a City Shark.

The dear-money scare has largely subsided for the moment, leaving behind it, however, a vague sense of coming trouble. It is now evident that the Bank directors gauged the situation accurately when they advanced the rate of discount to 5 per cent. Had they postponed that most necessary operation, the account would have gone lumbering along in its lop-sided condition until a real crisis occurred. Even after the drastic process of elimination which has just taken place, there are a number of weak "bulls" still holding on to the chance of a return to cheap money. This is an element of danger; were any trouble, political or financial, to occur, they would rush as one man to close their accounts at almost any price. Still, it is a great gain to the stability of the markets that so many of this class have been weeded out. English rails begin to look considerably more wholesome than they did, the chief cause for apprehension being the wild gambling in North British. Contrary to expectation, this mania chiefly centres in the Deferred Stock, the Preferred being comparatively neglected. The latter will have its turn by-and-bye, I suppose; it certainly looks cheap at the present quotation. But so far, the investing public have not taken to it, in spite of the elaborate arguments of certain financial papers that it is almost as good as Consols. Great Western, Midland, and Great Eastern appear to be about the most promising specs. in this department. Their traffic receipts are very satisfactory, and I have every reason to believe that working expenses are being kept down with a tight hand. Another gamble is going on in Hull and Barnsley; keep out of it, if you value your scalps, friends. The Red Indian is on the war path, and if you listen to his enticements he will "raise your hair" in double-quick fashion. Much to my rejoicing, the "boom" in foreign securities has received a wholesome shock. I have repeatedly predicted that this would happen at the first serious alarm of dear money, and the event justifies my prevision. All the more speculative bonds tumbled heavily, and although they show some recovery from the lowest prices, they are still on the quiver. In the case of Egyptian securities, there is other and more cogent reason than the advance of the Bank rate for lower quotations. What between the shrinkage of the Nile and the recrudescence of Soudanese troubles, there seems every probability of a considerable deficit next year. The loss of revenue consequent upon the bad conduct of the Nile may be safely estimated at a quarter of a million, while the augmentation of the army will add another £100,000 to the wrong side of the account. These amounts may seem trifling to English notions of national finance, but they are by no means so in the case of a small and heavily-taxed country working without any margin. It appears to me inevitable, therefore, that the projected conversion of the Egyptian Five-per-Cents. will have to be postponed *sine die*. The great salt monopoly company which came before the public on Tuesday, placed the whole of its shares and debentures within an hour from the list being open. It is supposed to be as good a thing as the Guinness concern, and I hear all manner of glowing prophecies about the price to which the ordinary shares will be rigged up. According to the calculations of the prospectus, they will pay 20 per cent. dividends at the lowest, while the preference shares are secured 7 per cent. Here be pretty elements for a "boom," and it will not be the fault of the promoters if that does not take place.

Walter John H.—A very sound security. Not likely, I think, to fall in price.

W. Jones.—It is against my rule to express any opinion on the merits of private concerns. Make inquiry for yourself.

Junior.—The Indian Consolidated Moutana and Palmarejo had better be kept for a bit. About the others, I know nothing.

A Constant Reader.—I do not see much chance of a rise, the probabilities run in the other direction. There is nothing wrong with the company so far as I know; it is merely suffering from excessive competition.

C. Benham.—All banks are more or less risky, especially those connected with the East. I know nothing against the one you mention.

One Interested.—The concern being of an essentially commercial nature, I should not call the shares a safe investment. It is said to be doing good business, but one can never tell in these cases.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[Though every care will be taken to ensure the accuracy of replies, the editor cannot accept any responsibility for accidental errors. Questions requiring to be answered the same week must reach the office by Wednesday morning at latest. Those subsequently received will be answered the following week. Whenever the return of any MS. is desired it must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, otherwise it will be destroyed. Whenever payment is required for contributions they must be so marked, the amount being either specified or left to the editor to fix.]

C. H. C.—Her misconduct clears you from all responsibility for her maintenance. But you must be prepared with proof of her leading an immoral life. Hearsay evidence would not do.

Hope for Success.—It would rest for the court to decide after hearing the evidence on both sides, whether the letting was for one year certain or from week to week. The sub-letting is something of a proof that the tenant took the premises for a fixed period of considerable duration.

Kentish.—We have not been able to find the number to which you refer. You are at liberty to search the office file for yourself.

Cyclist.—You are answerable for the hire up to the date of return, but not for the cost of repairs if you can prove that the accident was consequent upon a defect in the machine.

Sissy.—You must keep him "for better, for worse," unless the guardians consent to cancel the indenture. They would probably make it a condition that you refunded the premium.

C. M. P.—We are not acquainted with any publication of the sort, but you might possibly obtain it of some parliamentary stationer.

Colonial.—You can obtain a bill of sale form of any law stationer, and after filling in the details and duly executing the document, it will only need to be stamped at Somerset House. There is no occasion to employ legal assistance.

G. R.—They would still be what they always have been; not relations, but merely connections by marriage.

A. Lindridge.—If you had taken the trouble to glance through our columns you would have seen that they contain the very matter you propose to supply.

R. B.—It does not apply to personal property.

W. H.—You have no claim for compensation, unless there be a disturbance of lease. Length of residence by itself does not constitute a claim.

Sphinx.—The premium varies immensely, sometimes being very high, sometimes very low. It is impossible, therefore, to give an average. The amount is purely a matter of private arrangement.

Charles Newcombe.—1. We cannot say. 2. In all the leading newspapers.

J. F. Tilley.—The treasurer is, we conceive, the proper person to take action on behalf of the victimised members.

Nurse.—Apply to a medical bookseller.

A. B.—Not if the agreement shows that you took the apartments in the capacity of a help. But you must vacate the rooms at once, unless the agreement specifies a term of notice.

T. W. Symons.—Apply to a law stationer or bookseller. We cannot recall the exact title of the Act.

F. Wright.—As the matter is of so much importance, we strongly advise you to consult a solicitor.

Hildia Beaumont.—You would find great difficulty in getting the certificate altered. We question, indeed, whether it could be done.

Legality.—As the mother survived the deceased, her share belongs to her estate, and should be handed over to her executor. You must take out letters of administration.

Jem Smith.—We have no record.

Amateur Builder.—It is not within the scope of this column to give an estimate of the cost of building a six-roomed cottage. You had better apply to an architect or builder.

M. Kenyon.—Take the volume to some dealer in old books and ask him to quote a price. There is no other way of arriving at the value of such goods.

Water Lily.—She is not bound to support them. It need not be twice performed to make it legal.

M. M. Saul.—In 1886, if we remember rightly.

Anxious Mother.—You have a right to the custody of the children, so long as the law does not deprive you of it.

J. J. Sexton.—No regiment wears the combination. You seem to be confusing the bear skin with the feather bonnet. At a little distance they are very much alike.

J. S. Greenway.—1. On November 6th. 2. That is a private matter. 3. It varies. 4. Write to the maker.

G. Prescud.—Declined with thanks. A commercial undertaking is not a good theme for poetry.

Dulwich.—1. The name of the plant is sedum spectabilis. 2. The list of roses is a good one for the locality mentioned. 3. Agapanthus umbellatus is not quite hardy, but it will stand out in a warm sheltered place with slight protection.

P. T. S.—Geraniums, or most of them, may be kept alone in the room, preferably in the light, except during very severe weather, the windows then being covered to keep out frost. Give just enough water to keep roots and stems fresh, and no more, and during frosty weather do not give any. 2. St. Bruno's Lily, when at rest in winter, only requires water enough to keep the bulbs fresh. 2. Cut the yellow leaves from the palm fern (Cyperus alternifolius). The plant will live through the winter in the window, except during severe frost, when at night it should be moved to the centre of the room.

W. Kingsbury.—There is a dark coloured plum, sometimes called in the country the black egg plum. In some districts the greengage is an uncertain bearer. The most profitable plum for a cottage gardener to plant is the Victoria. It is a very heavy cropper, bears a red fruit of large size, and never fails when it settles down to its work. Soap suds are good for fruit trees and rhubarb, and anything else which requires a stimulant.

W. J. M.—Your kale, from your description, appears to be the ordinary late Scotch kale, or curled greens. It is very hardy, and every leaf may be cooked when the winter comes. When the heart has been cut out and the young leaves taken, delicate sprouts will spring out of the stems, which may be gathered and cooked as long as they can be obtained; ultimately the plants will run up to flower, and should then be pulled up. There is another variety—Cottagers' kale, the leaves sometimes having a purple tint. This variety does produce open sprouts all up the stem. Both varieties are valuable winter greens. Perhaps "Hobday's Cottage Gardening," Crosby Lockwood and Co., 1s. 6d., may suit you.

Rajah.—It would cost you very much more to provide yourself with the articles necessary for making what you desire than to purchase the small piece you want, nor would you be at all likely to succeed, unless you first learned the art by practice.

P.—Probably air has got into the tube, or the mercury has become dirty. You cannot, we fear, put your barometer in order; even at the instrument makers it would probably cost quite as much to have it repaired as to buy a new tube.

C. D. B.—You would require appliances not likely to be at the command of an amateur, and directions would necessitate more space than we have at our disposal.

M. C. X.—You do not say whether the curtains are of cotton, woollen, or silk material.

A Young Amateur.—The line after use should be carefully wound on a winder, and kept in a dry place. Always soak gut well before fishing with it, as when dry it is very brittle, and is liable to snap. Greaves is a good bait for barbel on the hook.

H. Alder.—She can bequeath all property which she has acquired subsequent to 1st January, 1883. This would include the proceeds of insurance.

A Married Man.—It can only be ascertained by making inquiry on the spot, either personally or by agent. A lawyer could soon find out, but he would, of course, require to be paid for his services.

Walter Taylor.—Declined with thanks. You omitted to forward a stamped addressed envelope for the return of the MS. When you comply with this standing requirement, we will send it back.

A. Wells.—It is an invented word. We cannot say what meaning the inventor attaches to it; the etymological signification is "entirely solid."

W. Cox.—Two years' imprisonment with hard labour, the sentence being the same for each.

An Anxious Inquirer.—It is always difficult to judge a person's motives, but we suspect that you are not far from the mark in the instance you mention. Another suspicious circumstance is that the "Railway King" gravitated towards Home Rule in a very marked manner immediately after Mr. Gladstone had given in his adhesion to the Channel Tunnel scheme. You mean, of course, Sir Edward Watkin, not Sir Watkin Wynne.

G. H. Walter.—Nuttall gives the spelling—"innuendo."

THE ALEXANDRA PALACE LICENSE AND PROFESSOR BALDWIN.

Mr. Lumley Smith, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Poland and Mr. Grain, applied, at a meeting of the Middlesex magistrates on Thursday, for a license for the Alexandra Palace on behalf of Mr. Hayward. He said no opposition was made, but the case last week was postponed for consideration whether there were any circumstances connected with the descent of Mr. Baldwin from the clouds, being of such a dangerous character as to induce the magistrates to withhold the license for music. So far as the good conduct of the palace was concerned, no one objected to the renewal of the license. With regard to the performance of Professor Baldwin, the legislature had never interfered with such acts where adults were concerned, as it left it to their own consideration how far they could go. He hoped to prove to the bench that the descent of Professor Baldwin by means of a parachute was safer than a descent from a balloon. It was no reckless risk on the part of Mr. Baldwin, for he had invented a parachute system of descent which was perfectly safe. The performance was only dangerous in the eyes of the public.—The Chairman: What happened last Thursday?—Mr. Smith said there was no accident, but owing to a person not letting go a rope the balloon was dragged, and Mr. Baldwin dropped to the ground.—Mr. Baldwin was then called, and said he had devoted a great deal of attention to the subject of parachutes, and he had invented one from which he considered a descent was safer than a descent from a balloon. With regard to Thursday's performance he never got off the ground. He saw the balloon was dragging and he merely let go. He used his own discretion as to when he went up, and to so regulate and guide the parachute as to land in suitable places.—In answer to the court, the witness said he generally held on by the hand; but as an acrobat it was almost as impossible for him to let go as it was for any gentleman on the bench to lose their senses. (Laughter.) It was impossible for the parachute not to open out after leaving the balloon.—Mr. Besley, who appeared for the London Financial Association, said if there was any doubt on the question he hoped the bench would first decide whether the professor's performance was dangerous.—The court then divided, and the renewal of the license was granted almost unanimously, amid loud cheers.

HORSE BEEF IN THE NEW CUT.

Charles Langley, described as a butcher, was charged on remand at Southwark Police Court, before Mr. Wyndham Slade, with obtaining the sum of 1s. 9d. by means of the false and fraudulent pretence of inducing William Morris to purchase as beef a piece of horseflesh.—In opening the case for the prosecution, the learned advocate explained that the proceedings, taken up in the first instance by the prosecutor on public grounds, were seconded by the respectable butchers of the New Cut, who complained that their trade was injured through the fact having become generally known that the defendant was selling, as beef, horseflesh. He had no shop, but vended his goods from a barrow in the pathway opposite the Evening Star beerhouse in the New Cut. What was complained of was that he did not designate the flesh he sold as that of a horse.—The prosecutor and other witnesses having given evidence, Mr. Edwin, on behalf of the defendants, said he did not at all complain that the butchers in the New Cut should try to put an end to the sale of cheap meat, but there was no false pretence in the matter at all, and he urged that what the witness had said about the "nice beef" was imported into the matter to make a case.—Mr. Ward denied that there was any truth in this insinuation. There was not the slightest pretence for saying that this was what was vulgarly called a "put up job."—Mr. Slade said he had come to the conclusion that the case was one for a jury, and committed the defendant to take his trial at the next Surrey Sessions, but admitted him to bail in two sureties of £10 each, and himself in £20.—Subsequently, Mr. Templeton, butcher, of New Cut, obtained a summons against the defendant for coming into his shop on the night of the 6th inst., with a large knife, and threatening to murder him.

The street railway carmen's strike in Chicago is extending. On Tuesday some rioting occurred among the strikers, but it was suppressed by the police.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Its Unequalled Efficacy in General Debility and Emaciation.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed:—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent physician remarks:—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and reanimating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating: it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s., by all chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London. Caution.—Never be induced to purchase other Cod Liver Oils, under the delusive pretence that they are as good as Dr. de Jongh's.—[Advt.]

VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

[*Communications intended for this column should be delivered at the office not later than 6 p.m. on Thursdays.*]

It is very satisfactory to be able to note that although the season has but just commenced several metropolitan corps have already been engaged on outpost work. This is a duty which has very frequently been referred to in this column as being of a character which is highly essential to the perfection of military training. Both in the north and south of London men have been engaged in this work. Last week at Chingford some exceptionally good work was done, and when out on a fishing excursion the other day, on the pellucid banks of the Lea, I was pleased to see that the marsh and upper land between Waltham Abbey and Broxbourne were dotted over by a number of Volunteers who were engaged in the performance of this duty.

By the way, writing of Waltham brings me once more back to the subject of the magazine rifle, concerning the manufacture of which there has been so much talk about during the past two years. General Maitland, in his speech the other day at the Royal Arsenal Foremen's Association, knocked into a cocked hat all the silly rumours which I always stated were entirely unreliable with regard to the manufacture of this weapon. He states the Ordnance Department have for a long time been busy in endeavouring to find a good weapon of this description, and hopes that soon an order will be given for its manufacture. After this what becomes of the many reports to the effect that these guns are to be issued immediately; that the factories have been busily engaged in their construction, and that already vast quantities have been served out to the troops?

Gunners will be interested in knowing that during the past few months we have had invented a good serviceable field gun, which on trial has beaten all competitors. It appears, however, we cannot yet cast a good steel shell for guns of 12lb. calibre. This appears to be a rather singular shortcoming, considering what immense inventive power we have in this country. Again we are told that we are not up to the French in the manufacture of explosives, and that what we want now is a quick-firing gun, without any recoil. If the Government were only to encourage inventors a trifle more than they do, we should probably hear less of patents which should have been frankly adopted, being converted after trials into designs of the "Woolwich pattern" or sold to foreign powers.

It is strange if the statement be true, that it is only immediately after the appointment of the new brigadiers, the Commander-in-chief should have discovered the Volunteer commissioned ranks are not filled up. They would fill up fast enough if commissions were given to suitable people. It costs quite as much to hold a commission in the Militia as in the Volunteers, and very young men who are ambitious of following a military career, prefer the Militia with the chance of working their way into the line to entering the Volunteers without having afforded them any prospect of further promotion whatever.

The ever active Dr. Stephenson, of the Woolwich detachment of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps, proposes to form up a cyclist corps for the relief of the wounded. I understand that some experiments have already been made with a view to showing how easy it is to convey wounded men off the field on tricycles, on which are placed stretchers, and a few other necessaries for the aid of the wounded. The doctor is a man of immense inventive power, and there can be but little doubt but that in a very short period of time we shall hear of his experiments being put to a much severer test than they have been up to the present.

That reminds me of another thing. The 17th North Middlesex Rifles took the war path the other day, and I am informed looked a very imposing body. Although the number on the march to Bushey were small the column must have been unique. It was headed by cyclists, who were followed by a drum and fife band. Then came four companies of the ambulance corps and the signallers, and immediately following two baggage waggons, ammunition waggons, and water carts, and two vans in which were stored tents and cooking apparatus. This is a most luxurious way of travelling, and one in which certainly, old as I am, I should have no objection to take part.

An interesting little paper, termed the *Northern Army News*, has recently been published in Leeds. It contains some capital military anecdotes, and is altogether excellent reading. The northern district covers a much larger space of ground than any other military district of England, but the number of troops therein is not large. There are but few regiments, but a great many depôts in the northern district, whilst the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers are far in excess of any other district. The "auxilliaries" in that district form the great bulk of the military force therein, and if their support can be obtained, the paper should be a success.

Two new drill books are about to be published, one in England and the other in Germany. From what I gather, the German work appears to have been already issued, but the English work is as yet only a memorandum introductory to a further work on the new attack formation which the military authorities have authorised to be made public. This extract is, however, of great importance, as it shows that, according to the new rules, the instructions will be of a tactical character to a greater extent than in any previous issues, although the 1884 book took a good stride in that direction. In the German book great stress is laid upon company drill as the foundation of all others, and the captain is held responsible for the training of his men, and is to be fettered as little as possible.

The question of the position and utility of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers is once again engaging attention. At present their duties are by no means clearly defined. Many are neither sailors nor soldiers, and do not like to be placed in the position of go-betweens as the "Royal Marines" were designated in one of the most popular songs, which was sung about the streets of the metropolis during the Crimean war. They have a fairly good knowledge of gunnery, but a very slight one of seamanship. It is clear the time has arrived when they should know exactly what is expected of them. If they were converted into a corps of marine gunners, they would be as popular, and certainly more useful, than they are now.

ELMAZ.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

2nd London.—Drills: Tuesday at 8.0 p.m., Somerset House, left half battalion and recruits; Thursday, at 8.0 p.m., Guildhall, right half battalion and recruits. Saturday, at 5.30 p.m. Somerset House, recruits only. Musketry: Class-firing Monday and Saturday; practice Monday only. H and K Companies' prize meeting, October 20th. The gold badge will be shot for on Monday, October 22nd, on arrival of the 12.38 p.m. train. Officers commanding companies are requested to send in their company prizes on Thursday or Friday, 25th and 26th October, between the hours of 8.0 and 10.0 p.m., and winners of battalion prizes will be good enough to bring the articles chosen by them to the executive officer on the same dates, and receive the value of their prizes.

3rd London.—Company and recruit drill on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, from 7.0 to 8.0 p.m. and from 8.0 to 9.0 p.m. Special drill of B Company on Tuesday, and of C Company on Wednesday. Class-firing at Rainham on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Special meeting of B Company, after drill on Tuesday.

2nd Middlesex.—Company drill on Tuesdays, from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m., plain clothes. Sergeants of No. 4 Company to attend. Class-firing: Wormwood Scrubbs every Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; Ealing on Thursdays (2nd and 3rd class only); Caterham, 15th, 20th, 22nd, 27th, 29th, and 30th.; 1st class only on Saturday next, marksmen's handicap and final nursery series on Saturday next; squads on arrival of 10.55 a.m., 12.57 and 2.5 p.m. trains. Musketry instruction for recruits at 5.0 p.m., at Headquarters on Saturday next. The half-yearly inspection of rifles by the adjutant, will take place at the battalion drill in plain clothes, at Knightsbridge Barracks, on the 27th inst., at 8.0 p.m.; members are particularly requested to attend this parade.

4th Middlesex.—Sunday (this day), officers of C Company come on duty. Monday, class-firing at Staines, from 10.0 a.m. Tuesday, drill under the officer of the week, at 8.0 p.m. Thursday, class-firing at Staines, from 2.0 p.m. Friday, adjutant's or sergeant-major's drill, at 8.0 p.m. Aiming and position drill on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 8.0 p.m., for all who have not passed their class.

5th Middlesex.—Sergeant-major's parade on Tuesday, at 8.0 p.m. Company drill on Thursday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Wednesday and Friday, at 8.0. p.m. Class-firing at Harrow, on Monday, from 8.0 a.m.; and at Wormwood Scrubbs on Thursday, from 9.0 a.m. Officer for duty, Major Collier.

11th Middlesex.—Monday, 3rd class firing at Park range, Tottenham, from 9.0 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Tuesday, company and recruit drill; adjutant's inspection of recruits who have done thirty drills; F Company special drill, at Willesden, at 8.0 p.m.; recruits' class firing, at Stanmore Range, from 9.0 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Wednesday, recruit drill, at 7.30 p.m. Thursday, company and recruit drill; examination of non-commissioned officers for proficiency certificates, at 7.30 p.m.; F Company special drill, at Willesden, at 8.0 p.m. Friday, recruit class-firing, at Stanmore range, from 9.0 a.m. to 5.30. p.m. Saturday, commanding officer's parade and march out, at 5.30 p.m.; marching order; band, drums; and bugles to attend; F Company, special drill, Willesden, at 8.0 p.m. There will be an examination for sergeants' certificates on the 18th inst. at Albany Barracks, at 7.30 p.m. Any non-commissioned officer may compete.

15th Middlesex.—Officers and sergeants on duty for the week:—At Shadwell, M Company; at Victoria Dock, H Company. Battalion parade, at Shadwell, on 24th inst. This will be the last battalion parade of the year. Particulars will be issued in next week's orders. Members are reminded that all requirements for efficiency must be completed by 31st inst. Company and recruit drill: Monday, at Shadwell, 7.15 p.m.; Thursday, at Victoria Dock, 7.15 p.m. Recruit drill: Wednesday and Thursday, at Shadwell, at 7.15 p.m.; Monday and Wednesday, at Victoria Dock, at 7.15 p.m. Musketry: Tuesday, 3rd and 1st class, from 2.0 p.m., at Plumstead range; Friday, 3rd and 2nd class, from 2.0 p.m., at Plumstead range; Saturday, 3rd class, from 1.0 p.m., at Plumstead range. Members must appear in uniform, and arrive at the range not later than 4.0 p.m.

16th Middlesex.—Drill at Somerset House, on Monday, at 7.30 p.m.; Saturday, at 5.30 p.m., during October, for members who obtained commanding officer's leave from inspection, and for recruits wanting to complete their sixty drills. Class-firing at Ealing on Tuesday (for 3rd class only) all day, from 10.0 a.m. till dusk; Wormwood Scrubbs (for 3rd class only), on Monday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, from 8.30 a.m. till dusk.

19th Middlesex.—Company and squad drill every evening, at 7.15 p.m. (Wednesday excepted); Saturday, march out; parade at drill hall, at 5.30 p.m., march off at 6.0. Route—Marble Arch, Hyde Park Corner, to Chelsea Barracks. Child's Hill Range:—Commanding-officer's M.B.C. Cup and Nursery Cup, squads 7.0 and 10.0 a.m., and 12.0 and 2.0 p.m., five-shot competition. Wormwood Scrubbs: 3rd class, Tuesday and Saturday, all day. Drill in the drill hall on Monday and Thursday, from 9.0 to 10.0 p.m.

21st Middlesex.—Tuesdays and Thursdays, adjutant's battalion drill at Spa Fields, (Headquarters if wet) at 8.15 p.m. Sergeants will be examined on Thursdays. Recruit drill every evening (Mondays and Saturdays excepted) at 8.15 p.m., at Spa Fields; at Headquarters if wet. Class-firing at Harrow on all Mondays. Wormwood Scrubbs, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Members who intend to fire class on Wednesdays and Thursdays will notify same to the sergeant-major the day before, stating the hour. Firing for marksmen on October 15th, at Harrow. Members who have not fired class or completed their drills are requested to do so at once. Arms will be examined daily from 10.0 a.m. to 10.0 p.m. School of arms, Mondays and Fridays, at 8.0 p.m. Winter course just commenced; members willing to join will give their names to Colour-sergeant Dunk.

1st Surrey.—Officers, non-commissioned officers, and buglers on duty for the week ending 20th October, will be furnished by E Company. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, E Company and recruit drill, at 8.0 p.m. Thursday, class-firing, 12.0 to 5.0 p.m. Friday, E Company and recruit firing exercise at 8.0 p.m. Saturday, route march; full dress with leggings; band to attend. See registered order No. 3.

4th Surrey.—Officer for duty for the ensuing week, Captain Davies. Company for duty for the ensuing week, F Company. Monday, sergeant-major's parade, 8.0 p.m. Tuesday, recruit drill at 7.30 p.m. Drum, fife, and bugle practice, at 8.30 p.m. Wednesday, recruit drill at 8.0 p.m. Thursday, company drill, at 8.0 p.m. Friday, recruit drill at 8.0 p.m. Saturday, Adjutant's parade, at 5.45 p.m.; drill order. Signalling class, Tuesday and Friday, at 8.15 p.m. Musketry:—3rd, 2nd, and 1st class firing at Wormwood Scrubbs, every Tuesday and Friday; 3rd class-firing only, every Saturday, from 2.0 p.m.

1st London Engineers.—The corps will parade next week as follows:—Monday, company drill and engineering, at 7.30 and 8.30 p.m. Tuesday, G Company, at Hendon, company drill and engineering, at 7.30 and 8.30 p.m. Wednesday, company drill and engineering, at 7.30 and 8.30 p.m. Thursday, G Company, at Hendon, company drill and engineering, at 7.30 and 8.30 p.m. Friday, company drill and engineering, at 7.30 and 8.30 p.m. Saturday, Commanding officers' parade, in marching order; officers in blue; band to attend for outpost duty at Hampstead. Company parade, at 5.45 p.m.; general parade, 6.0 p.m. Comany on duty for the ensuing week, C Company; next, D Company. An examination for promotion to the ranks of second-corporals and corporals will take place on Monday, 29th inst., at 7.30 p.m. Eligible candidates will send in their names to the orderly-room, on or before the 28th inst. For the subjects of examination, see Standing Order X. II., b and c.

London Scottish.—Monday, recruit drill, at 7.0 p.m.; class-firing. Tuesday, school of arms, 7.0 to 10.0 p.m. Wednesday, recruit drill, at 7.0 p.m.; band practice at 8.0 p.m. Thursday, class-firing; pipers' practice, at 8.0 p.m.; signallers' practice, at 6.30 p.m. Friday, school of arms, 7.0 to 10.0 p.m. Saturday, recruit drill, at 4.0 p.m.; class-firing.

Central London Rangers.—Battalion or company and recruit drill, on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.; Saturday, 7.0 p.m. Class-firing on Tuesday at Roxeth. Officer and non-commissioned officers on duty for the week, C Company.

2nd Middlesex Artillery.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, drill at Fulham, 7.0 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, drill at Tower or Custom House, 6.0 p.m.

26th Middlesex (Cyclist Corps).—Flag signalling and arm drill, at Chelsea Barracks (in the Grenadiers day-room), on Tuesday, at 6.0 p.m., and Friday, at 7.0 p.m.

Volunteer Ambulance School of Instruction.—Stretcher drill and bandaging at London Scottish Headquarters, Monday, October 15th, at 8.0 p.m. No applications for admission to this class can be received after the next drill.—F. W. Hocker, hon. assistant secretary, V.A.S.I., hospital corporal, 3rd Middlesex R.V., 68, Montague-square, W.

A FAITHLESS WIFE WELL SERVED.

A remarkable tale was told by a svelte and symmetrical sylph with lovely golden tresses to a Paris police-inspector the other day. The lady said that she was married to a wealthy tradesman, but that she had of late carried on a clandestine companionship with a young man whom we will call Vatenville, with whom she became acquainted under peculiar circumstances. She met her lover at a theatre, whither she had gone with her husband, and during an entr'acte Vatenville, who had been ogling her during the play, got near her, and slipped a card into her pocket. When she went home she found that her unknown admirer had written on this card a few words asking her for an assignation at his appartement. Instead of informing her husband of the audacity of her swain the lady went to the address indicated. Vatenville soon became importunate for money, and annoyed his fair friend so much that she refused to visit him any further. Her husband, however, having gone on a journey, she went once more to Vatenville, made up the quarrel, and remained in his rooms until she fell asleep. When she awoke she found that her ami had decamped, having previously cut off her golden hair with scissors. "But," said the inspector of police, "how is it that you have all your hair on and I cannot see that a lock has been lopped off?" "I am wearing a wig, monsieur le commissaire, in order to conceal the real state of affairs from my husband, who has not yet returned home from his journey." The inspector assured the errant blonde that he could do no more than promise to find Vatenville, whom he believed to be a thorough going scamp—his conduct towards married females having long been a cause of complaint in the locality.

INSPECTION AT CHATHAM.

The Duke of Cambridge on Thursday made his annual inspection of the troops comprising the Chatham garrison. His Royal highness arrived at Chatham shortly after eleven o'clock, and was received by General Dunne, commanding the district, accompanied by whom and a Horse Guard staff he rode on to the great lines, where there were already drawn up the Royal Engineers, under Colonel Dawson Scott; the Royal Marines, under Colonel Munro; the 2nd Hampshire Regiment, recently home from Burmah, under Colonel Seton; and a company of the Commissariat and Transport Train, under Major Parkyn. The usual manœuvres were supplemented by illustrations of the new form of attack. The duke lunched at the Royal Engineers' mess before returning to London.

"TOBACCONISTS"

COMMENCING.—Before deciding elsewhere, see Illustrated Guide and Catalogue, "How to Open Respectably," post free.—"The Tobacconists' Outfitting Co.," Braimes Buildings, Beech-street, London, E.C. The Largest and Oldest Tobacconists' Outfitters in the World. Wholesale only.

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ATKINSON'S PATENT TRUSS for the Curative Treatment of Rupture.—"The best truss we ever examined."—Medical Press. "An important improvement. A perfect truss."—Lancet. "Marked advantages over all others."—Brit. Med. Journ. "Will supersede all others."—Hospital Gazette. Particulars free.
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The Wonder of the Age.
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Will Cure any Cough.
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FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, AND NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the "Times," July 13th, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harrassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.
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The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 17, can do plain cooking, tall, neat girl, wages £9.—A. R., Hetherington's, 216, Edgware-road, W. 66657.

YOUNG GIRL, age 14, bright, willing girl, fond of children, 8 months' good character, wages 2s. 6d.—R. S., Hetherington's, 216, Edgware-road, W. 66683.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 18, can cook, fond of children, 2 years' personal character, wages £9 to £10.—Kate G., Hetherington's, 169, Queen's-road, Peckham.

AS NURSE, age 24, fond of children, good needlewoman, wages £14 to £16, 12 months' character.—Janet T., Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 20, tall, neat, cook plainly, do some washing, 5 months and 2½ years' character, wages £14.—Apply, Alice W., Hobbs's, 73, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

YOUNG GIRL, age 16, wishing to obtain a situation as general servant, fond of children, 15 months' character, wages 2s. 6d. per week.—Charlotte C., Hetherington's, 169, Queen's-road, Peckham. 1078.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 16, tall, looks older, neat, cook a little, do housework and little washing, 3 months and 3 years' character, wages £9.—Apply, Emily W., Hobbs's, 73, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

AS GENERAL SERVANT, age 21, can cook well, and has very nice appearance, wages £14, 8 months' and 5 years' character, disengaged November 1st.—Apply, Lucy C., Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 19, strong, willing girl, fond of children, little cooking, 2 years and 9 months' personal character, wages £10.—Apply, Rose, Hetherington's, 358, Mile End-road (nearly opposite People's Palace).

AS GENERAL SERVANT, age 15, fond of children, and used to housework, very tall, not been out, but can have good reference, wages 2s. or 2s. 6d.—Apply, Florence W., Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction. 3536.

AS HOUSE and PARLOURMAID, age 26, thoroughly understands the duties, good waitress, tall and neat appearance, wages £16 to £18, 2 years' and 1 month personal character.—Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction. 3676.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, age 20 to 30, 2 in family, good place, wages £16.—Mrs. F., Hetherington's, 216, Edgware-road, W. 66654.

YOUNG GIRL wanted, age 15 or 16, to assist another servant, must be strong and willing, wages £6 to £8.—Mrs. B., 216, Edgware-road, W. 66626.

GIRL wanted to assist another servant, 2 in family, comfortable home, wages £6 to £8.—Mrs. S. R., Hetherington's, 169, Queen's-road, Peckham. 3053.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted, age 25 to 30, experienced, small family, good place, wages £18 to 20.—Mrs. S., Hetherington's, 216, Edgware-road, W. 66678.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, age 20 to 30, plain cooking, 3 in family, no children or washing, wages £14 to £16.—Apply, Mrs. C., Hetherington's, 358, Mile End-road.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, age about 25, 2 in family, another servant kept, plain cooking required, wages £18.—Mrs. N., Hetherington's, 216, Edgware-road, W. 66367.

NURSEMAID wanted, age 17 or 18 for two children, youngest 14, good home, servants stay years, wages £8 to £10.—Mrs. B., Hetherington's, 169, Queen's-rd., Peckham. 3060.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, age 18, able to do plain cooking, and assist in shop (dairy), small family, wages £10 to £12.—Mrs. L., Hetherington's, 216, Edgware-road, W. 66672.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, age 18 to 20, for very quiet place, 3 in family, 2 servants kept, wages £12.—Mrs. B., Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted for housework, age 17 to 20, no washing or children, wages £10 to rise.—Apply, Mrs. S., Hetherington's, 358, Mile End-road (nearly opposite People's Palace).

YOUNG GIRL wanted as GENERAL SERVANT, to assist another, age 18 to 20, 2 in family, wages £10, comfortable home.—Apply, Mrs. B., Hobbs's, 73, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

THOROUGH GENERAL SERVANT or PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, 3 in family, housemaid kept, wages £14 to £16.—Mrs. C., Hetherington's, 169, Queen's-road, Peckham. 3059.

YOUNG SERVANT wanted, age 16 to 17, to assist another servant, comfortable situation, wages £8 to £9.—Apply, Mrs. W., Hetherington's, 358, Mile End-road (nearly opposite People's Palace).

GENERAL SERVANT, age 20, neat appearance, able to do plain cooking, 12 months' personal character, wages £12.—Apply, Annie, Hetherington's, 358, Mile End-road (nearly opposite People's Palace).

SITUATIONS VACANT—(Continued.)

TWO SERVANTS wanted, age 20 to 22, one who understands plain cooking, wages £15, the other for housemaid's duties, wages £14, 4 in family.—Mrs. P., Hetherington's, 169, Queen's-road, Peckham. 4061.

PLAIN COOK or GENERAL, that can cook, age 24 to 28, wages £16, 2 in family, no washing, another servant kept, very easy place.—Apply, Mrs. L., Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

PLAIN COOK wanted for Hampstead, age about 30, wages £18 all found except beer, 3 in family, another servant and boy kept, comfortable home.—Hetherington's, Elizabeth House, High-street, Hampstead. 11460.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 16, tall, neat appearance, little knowledge of cooking, 3 months' and 12 months' personal character, wages £9.—Apply, Emma, Hetherington's, 358, Mile End-road (nearly opposite People's Palace).

PLAIN COOK, must do a little housework, 4 in family, age about 25, wages £16 to rise.—Apply, Mrs. W., Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

GOOD COOK wanted for public business in Hampstead, age 30 to 40, wages £20, must thoroughly understand her work, kitchenmaid and 3 other servants kept, comfortable situation.—Hetherington's, Elizabeth House, High-st., Hampstead. 11462.

PLAIN COOK wanted for Hampstead, age 25 to 30, wages £16 to £18, 3 in family, 1 other servant kept, must understand her work, and have good character, very comfortable situation.—Hetherington's, Elizabeth House, High-street, Hampstead. 11455.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted for business house, Euston-road, age 20 to 24, wages £12 to £14, nurse kept, must have good personal character, and understand her work, very comfortable home.—Hetherington's, Elizabeth House, High-street, Hampstead. 11470.

GOLD WATCH GIVEN as a Reward to all Female Servants who have remained in their situations two years. For particulars, see DOMESTIC HELP, published Weekly, One Penny, of all Booksellers, or direct from the Publisher, F. W. Hetherington, 334, Strand, London, by post for 1½d.

MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS requiring EMPLOYMENT (indoor or out) write or call, "Situation Guide," Testimonials, free; busy time; hundreds suited; more wanted from town and country.—Box 56, 112, Newington Causeway, London. Men late Army, Navy, or Merchant Service also write.

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£175 CASH.—FREE FULLY-LICENSED TAVERN, lovely suburb, 8 miles drive from London; lease 17 years; Mann and Crossman's trade.—Reason for sacrifice explained by PASSINGHAM and HALL.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.
MR. JOHN McLAREN

HAS been favoured with instructions from Mr. Rowland Hirst, who intends retiring from business for a short period after a most successful occupation of 13 years, to submit to Public Auction, almost without reserve, on Wednesday, October 24th, 1888, at 11.0 o'clock for 12.0 punctually, in consequence of the number of lots, at the Masons' Hall Tavern, Basinghall-street, the following undermentioned PROPERTIES:—

Lot 1.
THREE CROWNS,
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This property is freehold, and is situated in the centre and on the traffic side of this well-known marketing thoroughfare. Recently handsomely modernised. Domestic arrangements perfect.

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This house, recently erected in the finished Queen Anne style of architecture, surrounded by manufactories and offices employing hundreds of well-paid employés, is held for a term of 60 years at £680 per annum. The billiard-rooms, &c., command a rental of £350 a year.

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Lately re-erected in the most elaborate and recherche style, taxing the skill and ability of the architect in devising domestic and business arrangements, which are unsurpassed. As of yore, this house was, and is now, the landmark of the neighbourhood, having been established in the year 1400. Leasehold for 60 years at the nominal rent of £161 per annum, and produces a profit rent of over £50 a year. (Thatched House Buildings adjoining are included in this lot.)

Lot 4.
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Surrounded by warehouses and model lodging-houses. Profitable counter trade. Held under Messrs. Meux and Co. (Limited).

Lot 5.
STAR AND GARTER,
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Compact public-house. Marketing and working crowded neighbourhood. Twenty years' lease at £60 per annum.

Lot 6.
LEATHER EXCHANGE TAVERN,
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as its name implies, may be called the club-house or meeting-place for the employés and purchasers of this industry. Lease hold 12 years, at £70 rent. Let off £30.

Lot 7.
SUSSEX HOTEL,
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The following Three Properties will be included in the above Sale, and are in the possession of Mr. William Hirst:—

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42. NOTICE. 42.
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WITH wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? if so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated; the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. In such condition numbers have come to me, and in course of a short time have been cured, when all hope had fled after being afflicted from two to twenty-five years. By sending P.O. for fifteen pence to ALBERT & CO., 73, FARRINGDON-STREET, LONDON, you will receive a box of Grasshopper Ointment, which is the only known and certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaids' Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, Tumours, Cancers, Abscesses, Sore Throat, Corns, and Bunions.

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Yours faithfully,
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TERRIBLE RAILWAY DISASTER IN AMERICA.

Great Loss of Life: Heartrending Scenes.

Details have been received of a terrible accident which occurred on Wednesday night on the Lehigh Valley Railway, midway between Whitehaven and Penn Haven, near a small station called Mud Run. Eight thousand excursionists (another account says 5,500) returning from a Catholic temperance parade at Hamilton, were being conveyed in three trains. The first consisted of nine carriages, the second ten, the third twelve. According to one account, the first went through all right. The second was waiting for the line ahead to be clear, when the third dashed into it at full speed. Both trains were densely crowded, and the loss of life was terrible. The shock drove the rear carriage of the stationary train through the one ahead two-thirds of its length, forcing it into the third. Not a single person escaped alive from the rear carriage. The second also was left with

A Mass of Maimed and Bleeding Bodies,

and from the third only a few escaped. The terrified passengers who were uninjured hurried from the carriages to the spot where the locomotive and the carriages were lying. A frightful scene met their eyes. The shattered locomotive was pouring forth streams of steam and water which hid the full horrors of the disaster, while the hissing sound deadened the shrieks and groans of those imprisoned. Some of the dead sat pinioned erect in their seats. The timbers of the rear carriage were crushed and wrenched, while on all sides hung mangled bodies and limbs. The few bodies which were not mangled were burned and scalded by the steam. The uninjured began at once to do what could be done for their unfortunate companions. The few light tools on the train proved very inefficient. A young lady was found caught by the legs. One was quickly released, but the other could not be freed, and

A Misdirected Blow of an Axe

severed it from the body. She heroically bore her torture, and taking out a gold watch handed it to an acquaintance as a gift to a friend at home. She was put on one of the trains and had all possible care, but died in the arms of her friends. To free the bodies in the rear carriage the men attached the locomotive to the wrecked one, and started to pull it out. At first the movement brought from the wounded such cries of distress that the surrounding friends ordered the engineer to desist on pain of his life. They did not wish to see the mangled forms still further mutilated. The few houses on the spot were thrown open to the sufferers, and bonfires were lighted to aid the work of relief. The passengers on the running train say they saw the train standing ahead of them when a long distance away, and sprang from their seats, wondering why the speed of their train was not slackened. Suddenly they saw their driver and stoker leap from the locomotive. When the shock came both escaped slightly injured. The stoker says he saw the red light of the lantern which the stationary train had displayed as a signal. He shouted to the driver, and both jumped off.

The Driver was Asleep.

The accident is charged to the carelessness of the driver, who had half a mile clear ahead, in which the red light was plainly visible. He said he had been on duty forty-eight hours without rest and had fallen asleep from exhaustion. Another account says:—Not a soul escaped from the rear car, which was driven two-thirds of its length into the one in front of it, and both cars telescoped the one next before them. Part of the wrecked train, with the maimed and the dead entangled in the débris, rolled down an embankment sixty to eighty feet high, while the other cars remained on the track. The engines scattered steam and fire upon the wreck so dreadfully that not even the appealing shrieks of the injured could keep the rescuers at their work, until one brave man, risking the explosion of the boilers, drew the fires, and prevented further disaster. According to the latest information no less than sixty-seven persons lost their lives, and the list is still growing. A hundred persons are seriously injured, while every passenger in both trains suffered a severe shock. The work of rescuing the injured proceeded, with the light of bonfires, until daylight in the morning, forty doctors being in attendance upon the sufferers.

Pathetic Incidents.

Many singular and pathetic incidents are reported concerning the shocking disaster. One young woman, seeing the approaching train, leaped out of the car; but, suddenly remembering that some children in her care were in it, she re-entered the car to rescue them, and was crushed to death. One man was left hanging from the roof of a car by his fractured leg. His friends held him up on their backs for two hours until he was safely released. Accounts from passengers who arrived at Wilkesbarre by a relief train, state that it was the fourth section of the excursion train which ran into the third, and not the fifth into the fourth, as first reported. The third section was stopped by signal at Mud Run, in order to let the first two portions get ahead. While it was at a standstill the fourth section came up at a high rate of speed, the line apparently being signalled clear, and ran right into it with such force that the engine plunged through the full length of the rear car, driving the frames through the next one two-thirds of its length, and forcing this second car into the third. From the rear car, which was crowded, not a single person escaped, while the occupants of the next, which was also full, were in one moment transformed from a merry group of holiday folk into a confused mass of maimed and bleeding bodies. Even from the third car but few survived. To add to the horror of the scene, the engine, which was shattered by the shock of the collision, poured forth columns of

Scalding Steam and Streams of Water

from the broken boiler amid the groans of the injured, who sat pinned by the wreckage alongside of the bodies of the victims, still erect on their seats and staring with open, glazing eyes. As the steam and smoke cleared away a terrible sight was revealed, the crushed and broken timbers of the rear car being hung with mangled bodies and dissevered limbs, while the few bodies unmangled were burnt and scalded. The arrival of the train conveying the survivors at Wilkesbarre, where a large crowd anxiously awaited it, caused many painful scenes to be witnessed. The killed and injured are nearly all Irish.

THE PUGILIST AND THE FOOTPADS.

Alfred Greenfield, the prize fighter, having after his interrupted fight with Jem Smith retired from the championship, now carries on business as a publican in Birmingham. As he was going home late the other evening he encountered two footpads who, presumably not knowing their man, attempted to steal his watch. Greenfield felled one with a blow and turned on the other, who incontinently fled. The captive was on Thursday brought up at the police court, and in consideration of the severe punishment he had already received, was sentenced only to fourteen days' imprisonment.

The second season of the North Kensington Musical Society was opened with a smoking concert on Wednesday evening at Mr. A. W. Guillan's, Junction Tavern, Tavistock-road, Westbourne Park, Mr. J. W. Dickenson, secretary of the North Kensington Conservative Club, presiding. The attendance was large, and the entertainment, which was of a highly interesting character, did not terminate until long after the national anthem was heartily rendered.

TRIAL OF A FRENCH SWINDLER.

Eugène Altmayer appeared at the Paris Assizes on Friday, charged with forging two bills of exchange, as also the order of release by which he effected his escape. The prisoner, who is 29 years of age, is the son of a respectable Paris tradesman, and began his exploits at 17 by stealing his father's cheque-book and forging a cheque for 3,000fr. in favour of his mistress. His father declined to prosecute and placed him in the army, but he stole jewellery from the captain, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The prisoner on Friday in a low tone admitted these antecedents, but on being interrogated on the three charges now preferred against him he tried to maintain his innocence. In September, 1886, a M. Kastor received a bill of exchange for 42,000fr. from Canada. This was stolen by the prisoner, who then, telephoning to a banker named Cahen, and imitating Kastor's voice, asked him to discount the bill. A man named Plivard presented the bill to Cahen and received the money. The prisoner acknowledges that he received 25,000fr. from Plivard, but argues that the latter was the sole criminal. He was reminded of his confession to the magistrate that he gave the bill to Plivard, but he alleged that he did this at a time when he was tired enough to say anything, and when he had been promised release. As to the charge of filling up a form of release in the magistrate's room while the magistrate had gone into an ante-room, and of taking it to the warder and walking out of prison, he asserted that the form was filled up and handed to him by a man unknown. The prisoner escaped to Belgium, and was arrested there, but, owing to an informality in the extradition proceedings, was liberated. He then went to Morocco, and by means of three forged bills obtained 50,000fr. On Friday public interest in the trial slacked a little, nevertheless the assize court was tolerably well filled, and many of the fair and frail ones of the Quartier de l'Europe trooped down after luncheon in order to have a look at the prisoner, known to many of them as a wealthy nobleman and a "devil-may-care" gambler who lost innumerable louis at seaside casinos, and when he won was lavish with bank notes and jewellery. The excellent young man, pseudo-count, professional swindler, and marvellous mystifier of turnkeys and detectives, was as calm, cool, and self-possessed as usual. He is a splendid comedian, and went through his rôle of denying in the most emphatic manner everything brought against him with consummate art. He juggled with the judge and amazed the auditors by the nimbleness and audacity with which he evaded leading questions or kept to his original plan of turning the tables on his accusers, by making them the culprits, and by representing himself as an injured innocent, who was being offered up to atone for the shortcomings of somebody else. M. Khan, the banker with whom Altmayer negotiated a bill drawn on London, was the first witness called. He explained how the swindler had spoken to him through the telephone in the name of M. Edmond Kastor, and then notified through his counsel that he had withdrawn from his plaint against the prisoner, whose father had refunded him the money which had been fraudulently obtained. M. Edmond Kastor deposed, amid considerable amusement, how Altmayer had made him responsible for the telephone trick, and Altmayer's accomplice, Plivard, who is in prison, was then called. Plivard appeared in the dock in prison garb, and gave evidence relative to the telephone trick. He said that after the tape was cut, and the bills negotiated by M. Kahn, Altmayer gave him £240 out of the £1,600 which had been obtained, and then decamped with a woman. To all this Altmayer boldy gave the lie, asserting that it was Plivard who had telephoned to M. Kahn. The judge next read out the depositions of the woman Mincke, who was Plivard's mistress. She said that she first met Plivard in the summer of 1886. He was then poor and badly dressed, but in September of the same year he came to her *mieux nippé*, or "better rigged out," jingled gold in his pocket, and bought bracelets for her. Altmayer came with him one day and gave the frail deponent bonbons. The depositions of the telegraph officials who saw Altmayer and Plivard using M. Kastor's telephone were then taken, and M. Villers, the magistrate whose name Altmayer appended to the warrant under which he escaped from Mazas, was next called. He stated that while he and his registrar were examining some documents together in the twilight Altmayer's agile fingers seized the seal, affixed it to the warrant, and then signed witness's name. The signature was, however, badly imitated, and it was inconceivable to witness how the gaol authorities had not noticed it. Both M. Villers and his registrar emphatically asserted that no one entered the room where they were with Altmayer, and that Darmoy, the person who, according to the swindler, had forged the warrant was a mythical individual. M. Four, the head gaoler of Mazas, deposed that he liberated Altmayer on the order being presented to him, but he first had an understanding on the subject with the governor, who has since died. The remainder of the sitting was occupied with the hearing of the witnesses in the Alfassa or Morocco affair, a transaction by which Altmayer raised money on the strength of a sham contract for the supply of rifles to the Sultan of Morocco.—After this the court adjourned.

CHARGE OF PINCHING A YOUNG LADY.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court on Friday, Erne Archer, 35, described as a traveller, residing in Huntley-street, was charged with assaulting Hannah Myers, a tall young lady of 15, residing in Russell-square, whilst in Goodge-street on Thursday night. Mr. B. Abrahams defended. Miss Myers and her sister were on their way homewards, about eight o'clock, when the young lady felt a smart pinch on the lower part of her back. She screamed, and turning sharply round saw the prisoner, who, without saying a word, made off as fast as he could, followed by a large crowd of costers and others. Cries of "Stop thief!" were raised, and when he was stopped by the police, he said, "What do you want me for? I've not done anything." The girls took refuge in a shop, and when the prisoner was lodged in the station—Mr. Bernard Abrahams said that his client was a respectable married man, with a wife and a family of five children. He denied having intentionally pinched the young lady, saying that he slipped and accidently touched her on the back. She did not see his hand but only his face. At the present moment a good deal more was being made out of trumpery street assaults than was warranted.—Dr. Lloyd said that he had failed to find any mark of a pinch or a bruise on the place indicated.—Prisoner's employer came forward and spoke to Archer's undeniable good character. He was a man who was very kind to his wife and family. (The prisoner here bent his head and wept.) He had nursed her during her illness, and was in every respect a good husband and father.—Mr. Newton said there was no doubt about the prisoner having touched the young lady in some way or the other, and he should advise him and others to be more careful in future. Assaults upon women in the streets must be stopped. The prisoner would be fined £5, out of which the surgeon's fee would be taken.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A POSTMAN.

Joseph Pitt, a letter-carrier, was remanded at the Marylebone Police Court on Wednesday on the charge of having in his possession twenty shilling's worth of sixpenny stamps, for which he could not satisfactorily account. The prisoner went to a post-office in Craven-road, Bayswater, and asked for money for the stamps. When questioned, he said he was out of employment, and that the stamps had been sent to him by his brother. He was detained, subsequently arrested by the police, and another pound's worth of sixpenny stamps were found in his possession. It was stated that the prisoner had been twenty-two years in the Post Office.

The Lord Mayor was entertained on Tuesday night at a grand banquet in the Town Hall at Brussels.

MINERS' WAGES IN YORKSHIRE.

Expected Great Strike.

Up to noon on Thursday 20,000 more notices for the ten per cent. advance had been given in by the miners at the different pits in West Yorkshire, making, with the 10,000 notices handed in on Wednesday, a total of 30,000. The collieries at which notices have already been given include the Newland Pits, Normanton, the Altofts, the Sharlston, the Wheldale, the Frystone, the Glasshoughton, the Featherstone, the Methley, the Allerton, and the Kippax.

The miners employed by the Nunnery Colliery Company (Limited), at the Manor Nunnery, and other pits in the Sheffield district, on Thursday handed in their notices for an advance of wages amounting to ten per cent. The company raises 10,000 tons of coal per day, and some 12,000 hands are affected.

A MAN SHOT ON CLAPHAM COMMON.

About eleven o'clock on Tuesday a policeman on Clapham Common had his attention drawn to a man who was found bleeding from a pistol-shot wound in the forehead. The man was removed to a surgeon's and the bullet was extracted. Owing to the serious nature of the wound he was taken to St. Thomas's Hospital. The police made a search on the common, but failed to discover a pistol. The man, on being questioned at the hospital, said he was an assistant schoolmaster, named Walter Henry V. Harris, aged 33 years, and lived at 22, Clifton-street, Wandsworth-road. He stated that he had been shot by a person unknown. The police have failed to elicit any circumstances which would throw light upon the outrage, Mr. Harris can afford no information for assistance of the police. A thick fog prevailed at the time of the occurrence, and he simply remembers hearing the shot fired, and feeling the bullet strike him in the forehead. The whole affair is surrounded with mystery, like the case of Mrs. Paul, who, it will be remembered, was found some weeks ago, at an early hour in the morning, on Clapham Common, under circumstances of an unusual character. In that case the victim had been drugged and robbed, and left in a state of insensibility beneath a bush on the common, where she was found by the police. She, too, was taken to St. Thomas's Hospital, where, in the course of a week, she recovered. Nothing was ever discovered to lead to an arrest, and in this latest occurrence there seems no clue for the police to proceed upon.

DESERTION AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Edith Rhys, a good-looking woman of about 25, was charged on remand before Mr. Vaughan at Bow-street, with attempting to commit suicide by throwing herself into the Thames, and also strangling herself in the police cells.—Police-constable 373 E saw the defendant mounting the parapet of Waterloo Bridge, and was only just in time to seize her skirts and prevent her falling over. At the station she twice tried to strangle herself. The defendant has been twice remanded for the attendance of her mother.—An elderly woman now appeared and said the mother was too ill to appear. She was suffering from nervous depression, and was afraid if she came to the court it would only result in a scene. The defendant was married to an officer in the army who had deserted her. She had since then taken to drink, and spent her evenings going to clubs trying to find her husband. On failing to find him she sometimes gave way to fits of depression, and it was no doubt in one of these that she attempted to take her life. The mother would look after her if she were discharged.—Mr. Vaughan said he had no guarantee of that. Some time ago the defendant was charged with being drunk, and was then sent home to her mother by Mr. Bridge. It seemed to him that either her mother could not or did not try to exercise any authority over her. He must remand the defendant again for a week.

SUICIDE IN HANBURY-STREET.

The particulars of a sad case of suicide, which took place at No. 65, Hanbury-street, Spitalfields, a house a few doors away from the spot where the unfortunate woman Annie Chapman was murdered, reached Dr. Macdonald, the coroner for North-east Middlesex, on Thursday. It appears that the top floor of the address is occupied by a silk weaver named Sodeaux, his wife, and child, aged 8 years. For some time past Mrs. Sodeaux has been depressed, and since the perpetration of the horrible murders which have taken place in the district she has been greatly agitated. On Sunday, the 7th inst., she was found to have a razor in her possession, and it was taken from her, as it was thought she meditated suicide. The following day she appeared to be more cheerful, and was left alone with her child. On Wednesday, however, she left her room, saying she was going on an errand, but when some time had clapsed and she did not return, her daughter went in search of her, and was horrified to find her hanging with a rope round her neck to the stair banisters. The child ran for assistance, but no one would go up to the body, and eventually the police were called in and the body cut down. Life was then extinct, but as the body was quite warm it is believed that, had assistance been rendered immediately on the discovery being made, the woman's life might have been saved.

TWO WOMEN KILLED IN REGENT-STREET.

Mr. John Troutbeck, the coroner for Westminster, held an inquiry on Thursday, at St. Martin's Vestry Hall, into the circumstances attending the death of Jane Connell, aged 78, widow of a tailor, lately residing at 11, Swallow-street, Piccadilly, who was fatally injured through being run over by a carriage in Regent-street on the 1st inst.—According to the statements of several witnesses, it appeared that on the afternoon of the 1st inst. the deceased, who was rather feeble, was crossing from the refuge to the corner of Vigo-street, when she fell down in front of a carriage, the wheels of which passed over her head and chest. On the way to the hospital she said she became faint and fell down. She died on Sunday, the cause of death, as stated by Mr. C. C. Braine, house surgeon at Charing Cross Hospital, being shock to the system.—Mrs. Amy Horner, of The Lindens, Aberdeen-place, Maida Vale, who was riding in the carriage, said the coachman was a very careful driver. It seemed to witness that the deceased fell underneath the carriage, which was going at a steady pace.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, exonerating the driver from all blame.——Mr. Troutbeck held a second inquiry at the same place concerning the death of Sarah Smith, aged 55, late of 26, Keeton's-road, Bermondsey, who also died from the effects of injuries that she received through being knocked down and run over in Regent-street on the 6th inst.—Mrs. Edith Warren, of 36, Smith-street, Chelsea, stated that at a quarter past eleven on the night of the 6th inst. she was crossing Regent-street in the direction of the Café Monico, when she saw the deceased step off the pavement and walk against a hansom cab, which knocked her down, and the wheel of another cab going in an opposite direction ran over her. The cabman who caused the mischief drove away, but witness did not think he was to blame for what happened, it being the woman's own fault.—William Scott, the cabman who ran over the deceased, said he tried all he could to avert an accident. The other cab was not going very fast, but it got away.—Mr. Seamark, house surgeon at Charing Cross Hospital, stated that the woman must have been instantaneously killed, the whole of her head being smashed with the exception of a small portion extending from the occipital bone at the back of the skull to the ear.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and absolved the witness Scott from all blame.

A letter has been addressed to the secretary of the National Rifle Association by the town clerk of Brighton, on behalf of the mayor, from which it appears that, although the council of the association made a most careful investigation of the sites at Cannock Chase and on the Berkshire Downs, no attention whatever has been given to the one at Patcham, near Brighton, which is said by several experts who have visited the ground to meet every requirement.

AN AMERICAN SWINDLER AT LIVERPOOL.

Daring and Ingenious Robbery.

The Liverpool Detective Department is engaged in the pursuit of an American, supposed to be a professional thief, who has perpetrated a highly ingenious and, so far, successful swindle upon Liverpool money-changers. It appears that on Monday last the man in question, who was then dressed in the garb of a Catholic priest, and gave the name of Father Macdonald, went to the office of a firm of Liverpool money-changers, and stated that, being about to take out a number of youths to Canada, he required a considerable amount of American and Canadian money. He desired to know if he could be furnished with such money to the extent of over £500, and the rate of exchange at which it could be supplied. Being satisfied in these respects, he stated that he was connected with St. Francis Xavier's, in Salisbury-street, Liverpool, a church which is one of the most important in connection with the Order of Jesuits in England, and asked that the cash should be sent up to him at that church at ten o'clock on the following morning, when he would hand over in exchange the English money. Two young men were accordingly sent up to St. Francis Xavier at the hour named on Tuesday. They asked the porter for Father Macdonald, and were told he was in the church, and would be sent for. The "father," in a few moments, duly appeared, attired in clerical costume, and asked the clerks if they had brought the money. Upon receiving an affirmative reply, he asked the amount, and was told £512 worth. He then said, in a natural and easy manner, which gave no rise to suspicion, "How will you have it; will you have a cheque or notes?" The reply was that notes would be preferred, whereupon he said, "All right; I will go and see the rector, and get it." Stretching out his hand for the American money, this was unsuspectingly given to him, when, asking the clerks to sit down and wait a moment, he left the room. Since that time he has not been seen.

How He Managed It.

It appears from inquiries at the church, that the soi-disant father had presented himself there the previous day as a visitor to Liverpool, who desired to see the well-known pile of buildings, which includes not only the church, but an elaborate series of colleges and entertainment halls in connection with the Jesuit Order, and is visited by large numbers of persons. He gave the name of Father Macdonald, which was duly entered in the visitors' book, and, on leaving, said he would return the next morning, and expected a call from one or two gentlemen. On Tuesday morning, at half-past nine, he returned accordingly, and entered the church, for the apparent purpose of devotional exercises, and there remained until the clerks of the money-changer arrived and he was called out to see them. The whole of the swindle was so adroitly carried out that no suspicion whatever was aroused, the more so, as, from time to time, considerable quantities of American and Canadian money are required for the purpose represented by this impostor, and the very money-changers who have been in the present case victimised have, on a previous occasion done business of the kind. This fact, coupled with the honest appearance of the thief himself, served to allay any suggestion of fraud. The authorities at St. Francis Xavier's, of course, know nothing of the man. A reward of £50 is offered for information that may lead to his capture. He is described as about 35 years old, 5ft. 9in. or 10in. in height, pale, rather long face, square built, clean shaved, speaking with an American accent, and with a small wart in the centre of the upper lip. From a circumstance which occurred, it is conjectured that he may be accompanied by a woman about 40 years old, stout, wearing a reddish plush dress, and a dolman trimmed with plush beads. The money stolen is thus made up:—American notes to the value of $1,704; American gold, $295; Canadian notes, $480; and silver, $6.

Later Details.

It has been ascertained that the woman who was waiting outside St. Francis Xavier's College when "Father Macdonald" received the advance of the American and Canadian money to the amount of £500, was not there as a confederate of the swindler. She is a money-changer in business in Liverpool, and was in attendance at the college on the invitation of the "Father," and was waiting outside to have an interview. She had been asked to provide Macdonald with £500 in American and Canadian money, and her visit to the college was to inform the "Father" that she could not procure the amount. Had she been able to do there can be but little doubt that Macdonald would have made off with the thousand pounds.

SHOCKING CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

Lady James, the widow of the late Lord Justice James, while on a visit to Mr. Gibbs, of Barrow Court, Somerset, was driving through Bristol, on Thursday, when her horse bolted, throwing the coachman and footman off the box, and knocking down a man named Charles Davies, causing his instant death. The animal afterwards impaled himself on some railings. Lady James, who had a narrow escape, was, however, unhurt.

STRAY DOGS IN LONDON.

From official statistics issued on Thursday it appears that during the last month 1,021 stray dogs were seized in the metropolis by the police, 24 of the animals were killed in the streets as "mad or ferocious" (19 by the police and five by private individuals). During the above period seven police officers and ninety-six civilians were bitten by dogs not suspected of being mad, and one individual by a dog certified to be suffering from rabies. The remainder of the dogs were taken to the Home at Battersea.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

An inquest was opened and adjourned on Wednesday, at Leintwardine, Herefordshire, on the body of a young labourer named Joseph Pearce, which was found in the road on the previous Sunday morning in a shockingly battered condition. A curious point in the evidence was that a mail-cart driver passed and spoke to the man, who was able to crawl out of his way, but did not give information either to the police or at the post-office.

INSTRUCTION IN BOARD SCHOOLS.

The members of the London School Board were again engaged on Thursday, in discussing the first report of the special committee on the subjects and modes of instruction in the board's schools. They decided, on the motion of Mr. Bousfield, that greater attention be paid to the teaching of mechanics as a specific subject, and that models for illustrating the instruction be placed on the requisition list. The special committee also propose to make many other alterations in their mode of instruction. It is suggested that instruction in practical geometry be included in the teaching of drawing, and that mechanical drawing to scale, with actual measurements, be encouraged in all boys' departments. That instruction in cookery be given only to girls over 11 years of age, without regard to standard, and that the necessary additional centres be provided. It is also proposed that advanced evening classes be established at the various pupil teachers' schools for instruction in science and drawing, commercial subjects, and modern languages. That playgrounds attached to the schools be used for the formation of clubs for hardy sports, such as gymnastic exercises and drill, and that the school organisations be used for the establishment of field clubs and swimming classes. The committee also suggest that shorthand should be recognised as a specific subject for instruction in the Board's schools.

The Austrian and German Emperors have been very fortunate in their chamois hunting, but the Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince have been disappointed, the dry weather having caused the bears to retreat to the upper recesses of the mountains.

BREACH OF PROMISE AND SEDUCTION.

Heavy Damages against a Corporal.

At Brighton, on Thursday, before Mr. Bull, under-sheriff, and a jury, an action for breach of promise of marriage was brought by Fanny Prevett, domestic servant, of Brighton, against Thomas Milne Ross, a corporal of the Scots Greys. The damages were laid at £500. The petitioner became acquainted with the defendant in September, 1887, and in the following December he offered her marriage and was accepted. She stated that after this he seduced her, and eventually a child was born. During this time numerous letters were written, and the defendant sent petitioner between fifty and sixty. The day of the marriage was fixed, and a day or two before the date appointed the plaintiff wrote to Ross reminding him of the event. Ross replied that he was sorry he could not marry her, and said that if he had promised to marry her he must have been drunk. The plaintiff was in service in Brighton, but had to leave her situation. The jury assessed the damages at £300. It is stated that Ross's friends are in good circumstances.

WATCHING FOR THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERER.

James Phillips, aged 37, and William Jarvis, 40, cab-washers, of Hackney-road, were charged, before Mr. Bros, at the Clerkenwell Police Court on Tuesday, with being concerned together in cutting and wounding Detective-sergeant Robinson, of the G Division, in Phoenix-place, St. Pancras, early that same morning. Jarvis was further charged with cutting and wounding Henry Doncaster, a private person, on the same occasion. The heads of both prisoners were bound with blood-stained bandages, and the face of Sergeant Robinson had surgeons' straps upon wounds around the left eye. Mr. Ricketts, solicitor, appeared for the prisoners.—Detective-sergeant Robinson said that between twelve and one o'clock on Tuesday morning he was on duty, disguised in female clothing, and in company with Detective-sergeant Mather, in ordinary dress. A man named Doncaster and several Italians were watching the actions of a man who was in company with a woman under circumstances of which he had suspicion. They were in Phoenix-place. About twenty minutes to one two men (not the prisoners) came up to him and asked him what he was doing there. He answered that he was a police officer, and they went away. Shortly afterwards Jarvis came up to him and asked, "What are you messing about here for?" Witness took off his woman's hat and answered, "I am a police officer," and added that the other men were with him. Jarvis said, "Oh, you are cats and dogs, are you," and struck him a violent blow with his fist. He seized Jarvis by the coat, but Jarvis pulled out a knife, and stabbed him over the left eye. He fell to the ground, and Jarvis again stabbed him, as he lay, on the bridge of the nose. Lying on his back, witness drew his truncheon and struck at Jarvis's hand which held the knife, but the blow so intended missed the hand and struck Jarvis on the head. The prisoner Phillips then kicked him (witness) on the arm, and again in the ribs. Both prisoners ran away, and directly afterwards he saw Jarvis strike Doncaster (who had been assisting witness) on the face, and Doncaster cried out, "I am stabbed." Jarvis then called out, "Come on, George, cats and dogs," and several men came out of the cab yard with pitchforks and other implements, but did not use them. Several constables had by this time arrived, and the prisoners were taken into custody.—Mr. Ricketts, in asking for bail, said he expected to be able to show that the struggle was caused by misunderstanding, owing to the failure to inform the prisoners that Robinson was a constable.—Mr. Bros remanded the prisoners, refusing bail.

THE CAT AND THE PIGEONS.

A respectable-looking middle-aged woman applied to the magistrate at the Marylebone Police Court on Friday, under the following circumstances:—She said there was a difference between her and a lodger next door. She kept a cat, and he kept pigeons. The pigeons came on to the wall and her cat had killed three of the birds. The man came to her about it, and she offered him 1s. as compensation, but he refused it, called her names, and threatened to kill her cat. Shortly afterwards her cat came bounding down off the wall with something in her mouth, and applicant exclaimed, "You have poisoned my cat," and the man replied by shouting out, "Ah, ah, ah!" (Laughter.) Afterwards the landlord made the man send his pigeons away, and subsequent to that her cat was poisoned. The poor thing looked ill, and she said to it, "Poor Scotty, what is the matter?" She got her husband to take the cat to a veterinary surgeon, for she did not care what it cost her if she could but save the cat. The surgeon did what he could for the cat, but it died. He said it had been poisoned with rat poison.—A summons was granted for killing a domestic animal.

MONEY MARKET.

City, Saturday.

For a Saturday business was fairly active this morning, but the market for Foreign Government Securities was irregular; Home Railways were dull and depressed, and Americans were also neglected, but Canadians ruled firm. Mines are good in tone. The Funds continue steady, Consols being quoted at 100¼ ⅜ for money; New Two-and-Three-quarters, 97⅞ ½; for account, 97⅞ ½; New and Reduced Threes, 99¼ ½; and New Two-and-a-Half, 94 ½.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Argentine, 1886, —, —	Paraguay Bonds, 1886, —, —
Ditto Hard Dols., 73½, 4½	Peruvian 6 per Cents, 18½, ½
Chilian, 1886, —, —	Ditto 5 per Cents, 15½, 6½
Costa Rica A, 92½, 3½	Portuguese 3 per Cents, 13½, [illegible]
Egyptian Preference, 103, ½	Russian, 1873, 99½, ½
Ditto Unified, 63½, ½	Spanish 2 per Cents, 48½, 9½
Ditto Daira Sanieh, 78½, 9½	Ditto 4 per Cents, 72½, ½
Ditto Domain, 101½, ½	Turkish Defence, 94, ½
French 3 per Cents, 81, ½	Ditto, 1871, 82, ½
Hungarian 4 p.C., 1881, 82½, 3	Uruguay, 73½, 4
Italian 5 per Cents, 95½, ½	Venezuela, 55, 6
Mexican 3 p. C., 1886, 3½, ½	

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Brighton Ordinary, 143, 5	Lon., Tilbry. & Sthnd., 128, 30
Ditto A, 130½, ½	Metropolitan, 74½, ½
Caledonian, 111½, ½	Ditto District, 34½, 5
Chatham Ordinary, 23½, 4	Midland, 133½, ½
Ditto 1st Pref., 102, ½	North British, 74½, ½
East Lon. Consolidated, 9, ½	North-Eastern, 157½, ½
Edin. and Glasgow, —, —	North Staffordshire, 109, 10
Great Eastern, 69½, ½	North-Western, 168, ½
Great Northern, 115½, 16½	Sheffield Ordinary, 70, 1
Ditto A, 100½, 1½	Ditto A, 36½, 7
Great Western, 149, ½	South-Eastern, 133, 5
Hull and Barnsley, 34, ½	Ditto A, 111½, ½
Lanc. & Yorkshire, 117, 18	South-Western, 138½, 9½

UNITED STATES RAILWAYS.

Central Pacific, 35½, 6½	Ontario, 17, ½
Chgo. Mil. & St. Paul, 68½, ½	Norfolk & West. Pref., 56½, ½
Denver & Rio Grande, 1[illegible]½, 20½	North Pacific Pref., 61½, ½
Erie, 30½, ½	Ohio & Mis. Ord., 24, ½
Illinois Central, 121, 2	Pennsylvania, 56½, 7½
Louisville & Nashville, 62½, ½	Reading, 27½, ½
Lake Shore, 105½, ½	Union Pacific, 63½, ½
Missouri & Texas, 12½, ½	Wabash Ordinary, 15½, 16
New York Central, 110½, 1½	Ditto Pref., 29, ½

OTHER AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

Canadian Pacific, 59, ½	Gd. Trunk 3rd Pref., 25½, 6½
Grand Trunk Ord., 10½, 11	Mexican Ord., 46½, ½
Ditto 1st Pref., 66½, ½	Ditto 1st Pref., 118½, ½
Ditto 2nd Pref., 46½, ½	Ditto 2nd Pref., 76½, ½

MINES.

Cape Copper, —, —	Moodie's, 1½, ½
Copiapo, —, —	Mysore, —, —
Day Dawn, 9, 10	Panulcillo, 2½, 3
De Beers, 32½, ½	Richmond, —, —
Kimberley Central, 37½, 8½	Rio Tinto, 23½, ½
Mason and Barry, 11½, ½	Viola, —, —
Montana, —, —	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allsopp Ordinary, 3½, ½	London Roads, —, —
Barrett's Brewery, 3½, 4½	New Explosive —, —
Bryant and May, 13½, ½	Nordenfelt, —, —
Gas Light & Coke A, —, —	Spiers and Pond, —, —
Guinness Ordinary, 30½, 1½	Spratt's Patent, 10, ½
Hotchkiss, 10½, 11	

Sir G. Trevelyan, speaking at Hull, said he thought the Liberal Unionists must greatly regret that they could not take part with the rest of the party in the general advance of Liberalism, which he believed had been a gaining cause, and would be so for a long time.

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